

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Oberland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st September, at Tientsin, the wife of Lieutenant V. G. W. KELL, South Staffordshire Regiment, of a son.

On the 5th October, at Shanghai, the wife of WILLIE A. MACE, Customs' Service, of a daughter—EDITH.

On the 5th October, at 4, Canton Road, Shanghai, the wife of J. EM. LEMIERE, of a daughter.

On the 8th October, at Ian Mor (West), the wife of JOHN A. JUPP, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th September, at Dublin, JOHN HENRY PRITTE PERRY, Chinese Customs, to MAY JAMESON.

On the 5th October, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, by Pelham L. Warren, Esq., C.M.G., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, B.A., GEORGE VINCENT TARIK, youngest son of FRANCIS JULIAN MARSHALL, late of H.B.M. Office of Works, Shanghai, to IDA MARY, youngest daughter of ALBERT EDMUND ALGAR, late of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On the 1st October, at No. 23, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, MARIA FRANCISCA GUTTERRES, aged 59 years.

On the 3rd October, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM ANTHONY SIMMONS, of West Norwood, London, late of Hall and Holtz, Ltd., aged 30 years.

On the 6th October, at No. 129, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the infant son of LEONARD KERR, aged 3 weeks.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 12th September arrived, per P. M. steamer *China*, on the 10th October (28 days); and the English mail of the 13th September arrived, per P. & O. steamer *oromandel* on the 10th October (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Kwangtung rebellion seems to have turned out a failure, the rebels having apparently fled precipitately. Details will be found on p. 306.

According to the German journal *Local-anzeiger*, the Emperor Kwang Hsu addressed a letter to Prince Chun, while the latter was in Germany, announcing his intention of holding a review at Woosung next spring.

A telegram from Hsianfu on the 6th inst. announced that the Chinese Imperial Court left for Kaifeng that day. Great preparations, it was announced, were being made at the various stopping places on the Court's route, entailing heavy expenses.

Governor Birch of British North Borneo has visited the Sultan of Brunei. They are said to have conferred on the subject of the British North Borneo Company renting two districts from the Sultan. The latter is said to be willing on condition that the local chiefs agree to the proposal.

A decree has been issued by M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, exempting the residents of Laos from service under the flag. The residents of the territories under Tonkin jurisdiction situated to the north-west of Cloba, and those of the posts on the Rivière Noire, are also exempted.

The *N.-C. Daily News* hears on good authority that the sale by the Chinese to Russia of the *Haishen*, *Haishao* and *Haiyung*, the three cruisers built at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, and of two torpedo-boats has been concluded. The price paid for the five vessels is \$5,000,000, which is certainly a good bargain, as the three cruisers alone recently cost China six and a-half million dollars.

Some fresh details in connection with the Gage Street murder of the 10th January last will be found in the leading article on p. 305 and a letter referring to the subject is published under "Correspondence." The actual murderer of Yeung Ku Wan, it will be seen, has been executed at Canton, but his accomplices remain unpunished for their gross violation of British territory and murder of a British subject.

As the Korean Government has adhered to the idea of getting rid of Mr. McLeavy Brown, he has not been received in audience by the Emperor for eight months. Lately, however, according to Japanese reports, the feeling of the Emperor and the Government appears to have softened towards the Commissioner of Customs, as he was received in audience by the Emperor toward the end of last month. It is hoped that hereafter the relations between England and Corea will be more friendly.

A Ningpo letter to a Shanghai native paper states that the French Consul there has gone to Yungkiang, to the Northern Roman Catholic Cathedral, which he has appointed as the place of sitting for his court. He has hoisted his flag and has issued proclamations. Over thirty persons have come into Ningpo with suits which they wish the Consul to try. It is said that at the conclusion of these trials, the Consul will visit all other places in the province, and personally investigate all lawsuits in which converts are parties.

As a result of last month's orders, the French brigade of occupation in China will be made as follows:—The 16th Regiment of Colonial Infantry formed of three battalions, one of which will be stationed at Shanghai; the 17th Regiment of Colonial Infantry of two battalions; three batteries of Colonial Artillery, one being stationed at Shanghai; two companies of the 6th Regiment of African Chasseurs; one detachment of Engineers of the 1st Company of the 19th Battalion, and various detachments of marshals, guides, and hospital attendants, &c. The Colonial troops withdrawn from Pechili will be removed to Tonkin.

The Shanghai mandarins received last week despatches dated about six weeks earlier from Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi province, reporting the passage through that province of a large body of Annamese (so-called) "navvies," led by a proportionate number of Frenchmen, en route for Yunnan "to construct the railway." "There are," continues one despatch, "grave reasons for thinking that the strangers are not what they apparently seem, and the provincial authorities can only keep a sharp look out whilst obeying instructions sent by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at Peking." This confirms what we have already heard from the South.

It is now officially denied, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, and Governor Tuan Fang of Wuchang, have been allowed to go to Kaifeng to meet the Empress Dowager on her arrival there from Hsian. It is stated that the application to meet the Court was merely one of etiquette and not made in earnest. However, the Viceroy and Governor in question are not to leave Wuchang, the former owing to the great importance of his post necessitating personal attention in Wuchang, and the latter for being comparatively new to Wuchang and the necessity of his keeping to his post to get acquainted with his new duties.

Telegraphic advices have been received in Shanghai from South China to the effect that a very long memorial, emanating from the principal gentry and literati of a number of the large cities of the two Kwang provinces, has been sent to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at Peking, urging in very strong language the wishes of the Emperor's subjects in the southern provinces of the Empire that his Majesty should be allowed to return alone to Peking, and assume the reins of Government for the good of the country, and threatening in no veiled language that if this is not complied with the whole of the South of China will rise in rebellion.

A Taotai's proclamation has been recently put up in Shanghai stating that he had received a despatch from the Russian Consul-General complaining that in the interior there were certain Chinese selling a sort of paper to the inhabitants purporting to be "the certificate of Russian graduated student" with the declaration that the purchaser would be fully protected whenever troubles arose in China. As their object is simply to mislead the people and to obtain money thereby by fraud the Taotai warns the people under his jurisdiction not to purchase such false documents or they are liable to land themselves in trouble, and adds that any one who shall be able to arrest guilty parties will be suitably rewarded.

CHINA AND THE WORLD'S PEACE PROSPECTS.

(Daily Press, 8th October.)

What is likely to be the condition of affairs in China in October, 1902? The question may seem almost impertinent, yet on the issue may depend much of the future history of the twentieth century. There is, of course, no particular reason why the commencement of a century should make any ripple-mark even in the course of international affairs. The 31st December, 1900, marked no one peculiar feature more than any other 31st December in history—any more than the growth of the moon as visible from the earth makes any conceivable change in the conditions that actuate weather; yet in all ages men have looked to changes of the moon as correlative with changes of the weather. Some people, even in the flood of light thrown upon subjects scientific during the last hundred years, are still ready to believe in the influence of the moon on weather, and even sober men of science, with the unerring records of Greenwich at their fingers' ends, think they have discovered in those records indications of the truth of the popular belief. Similarly the commencements of each of the centuries from the sixteenth have been distinctly marked by important movements that have for good or ill affected for long periods the history of events, and indications are not wanting that the twentieth century is about to follow in the course of its immediate predecessors. Perhaps there is some reason deeper than mere fancy for this, and men's superstitions or desires have had more to say to the coincidence than might at first sight appear. For the last quarter of a century it has in many quarters been a subject of belief that before long the subject of China was bound to be one of world-wide importance. There were not a few who openly stated that China would be the question of the twentieth century; and there is little doubt that to a certain extent the wish has been the father to the thought. The extraordinary *coup d'état* of September, 1898, though conceived in Chinese minds with whom the European century has no significance, was brought about, however, in a great measure by the reflection of things European. Foremost amongst the watchers for the century was Russia, and it was as the instrument of Russian intrigue that LI HUNG-CHANG, the real instigator of the Palace revolution was led into steps that resulted in the young Emperor kicking him ignominiously out of his council. Unfortunately Lord SALISBURY, at the time under the influence of Li's creature, the Chinese Minister at London, failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation, and quietly acquiesced in the subsequent supersession of the Emperor. The massacres of 1900 were the mathematical result. Without being believers in the theory that all evil comes from BEELZEBUB, the "Father of Lies," and that BEELZEBUB's nearest representative on earth is Russia, there is much to prove that the present crisis in the Far East has been much assisted by an intrigue commenced at the time of the Tsar's coronation. LI HUNG-CHANG was momentarily the most powerful man in China, and to Russian statesmen of the day the winning over of so powerful an interest to Russian ends was worth almost any sacrifice. Li proved an even more gullible fish than the most sanguine at the court of the Tsar could have anticipated. Paraded in a gold coach, the outward sign, doubtless, of an inward and substantial grace, the wily statesman left Russia no longer a free agent, but one bound by the strongest ties of self-interest

to his obliging friend. On the foundation thus laid, Russia did not fail to at once set about the erection of a vast edifice. In the then unpeopled wilds of Western America pioneer spirits did not fail to see that the first problem towards introducing a population was to provide some way of entrance; rails were laid on the open prairie without the usual requirement of survey or levelling, leaving to a succeeding generation the task of completing the road. Russia in North Asia was equally careless; her foundation was notoriously rotten and insecure, but of that, provided she could run up a "look-see" house of lath and plaster she is profoundly indifferent. Hitherto the sham edifice has served her purpose of overawing China, and warning off Great Britain. Certain uncomfortable rifts incident on such a structure, however, commenced to appear; the German Emperor gave one or two slight hints that he too had noticed them. It was manifestly unsafe to go on, and here the marvellous astuteness of the Russian diplomatic mind came to the rescue. If LI HUNG-CHANG be the willing, though unwitting, tool of Count LAMSDORFF, Prince FERDINAND is his no less unwitting zany; and mud, it is to be remembered, is as easily stirred up on the lower Danube as in the valley of the Peiho itself. But apparently the move has been even more successful than its author could have anticipated, for Sultan ABDUL HAMID has been moved to make himself objectionable again and show how little hope there is of the Turk. ABDUL HAMID, like his predecessor, can hardly be looked on as altogether responsible for his actions, and one of his most dangerous hallucinations is that he fancies himself the successor of a SOLYMAN, and that like him he is strong enough to face the entirety of Europe. France, ever ready to act on a wink from "her only friend," has been stirring up some mysterious grievance, as incomprehensible as the historic dispute about the duplicate key to a church in Jerusalem (which, insignificant as it was, proved the prelude to a big war); and the Sultan, proud of the chance of doing a bit of self-assertion, has been posing for a Donnybrook row. The unfortunate part of such petty disputes is that, however trivial, they provoke a state of mind eminently likely to lead to fist-cuffs; and we find that ABDUL HAMID overpowered by his efforts to get someone to tread on his tail, has been contemplating an unprovoked outrage on his neighbour of Persia. Once upon a time Europe desired nothing more than to see its two great eastern rivals at loggerheads, but the position is different now that we have entered on a new century, and think we ought to create its policy in its first decade. As Count LAMSDORFF is given to believe that he has some recondite interest in both Turkey and Persia, a little squabble about a few square miles of territory is puffed up into an European difficulty, and we have notes and counternotes interpassing, any of which may produce sufficient friction to draw a spark capable of igniting the large stores of dynamite purposely left about. Now the worst of this electric state is that there is actually as much, if not positively more, danger in any attempt to discharge artificially the over-charged accumulators than in leaving them to silently discharge through the atmosphere; and it is generally from the most unexpected quarter that such outbursts appear. This is then the position of affairs towards the close of the first year of the century, and China, though not so much in evidence as some months ago, is really the most dangerous element in the battery. There is no evidence that any of the Powers engaged

has abated one jot its intentions, while the danger is more imminent than ever that, while the attentions of the others are diverted elsewhere, some one of the number may introduce a short-circuit, which may induce a premature explosion of the whole. If the world were in a less nervous state there would be but little danger, but unluckily nervousness is just now epidemic, and nervousness and rashness are too frequent companions.

BUILDING AND SURFACE- CROWDING IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 7th October.)

Since the Petition relative to the sanitary condition of this Colony was forwarded to the Colonial Office, the local Government has wisely displayed commendable activity in the matter of public works and sanitary measures necessary to bring the Colony up to the standard of excellence it was officially reported to possess. It is unnecessary now to compare the abject apathy of the Government which existed previous to the memorable agitation in matters sanitary with its present feverish desire to fulfil the duties required of it. That may be left to another time, and, from the experience of the past in Hongkong the community after all may be devoutly thankful that even so august an institution as a Colonial Government may have its periods of feverish moods. Not that most people will endorse actions undertaken under such conditions, because they are not healthy, and are generally inadequate. A recent action of the Government is a case in point. Whilst commending the present activity of the Government and appreciating the effect, there is much speculation as to the actual cause. Is the Government in real earnest in its campaign of reform, is it actually striving honestly to accomplish its duty, or is it merely a passing performance produced by fear of pending investigation and spasmodic remorse for past indifference? We regret that we are inclined to the latter opinion, for the reason that, notwithstanding the present promises of the Government and its actions of repentance, occasional inconsistencies testify to an absence of sincerity. "We live in deeds, not words," and though H.E. the Governor and the Honourable the Colonial Secretary may write graciously of what is necessary for the improvement of this Colony, and of what the Government will do, we prefer the deeds to the promises. H.E. the Governor in his recent report lays much stress on the enormous revenue of the Colony, and refers frequently to the gratifying possibilities of increase the local taxation presents, forgetting that such a surplus should never be shown in a Colony that is so impoverished in public works and so absolutely backward in means for the protection of public health.

H.E. the Governor in paragraph 9 of his report to the Colonial Office says:—

"One of the most important questions of the immediate future is the problem of reducing the surface population, the density of which in one health district of Victoria is, in round numbers, six hundred and forty thousand to the square mile, and this in a city crowded under the precipitous northern slope of the Peak range of hills that effectually shut off the south-easterly breezes of the summer months. The abatement of surface crowding by the resumption of houses and opening of streets and lanes will probably cost some millions of dollars, as the value of house property in Victoria is very great, houses being sold at from six

"dollars to thirty-five dollars a square foot; but the taxation of Hongkong is light compared with that of other colonies, and sooner or later the question of the abatement of surface overcrowding must be vigorously dealt with."

This Report was laid on the table of the Sanitary Board at its meeting on the 3rd inst., at which the most important subject for consideration was the draft of a Bill to restrict the height of buildings. The passage of this Bill which required consideration was the following:—

"Provided that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any building the height of which, at the date of the passing of this Ordinance, exceeds one-and-a-half times the width of the street upon which it fronts, nor to any building erected in substitution for any such building."

It appears that the Acting Attorney-General in presenting the draft Bill to His Excellency felt it necessary to point out that the passage in question must have been based on some misconception, and he minuted that if the provision as to one-and-a-half times the width of the street was not to apply to the re-erection of buildings, the only improvement effected by clause 2 of this Bill upon the provisions of Section 6 of Ordinance 34 of 1899 was that clause 2 of this Bill prevented the raising of existing houses to over one-and-a-half times the width of the street.

The only member of the Sanitary Board who was entitled to speak with authority on the subject was, of course, the Medical Officer of Health, who for several years past has been consistently advocating a reduction in the height of buildings used as dwelling-houses, to reduce the terrible surface-crowding which prevails in this Colony. In fact, Hongkong now occupies the disastrous notoriety of being the most overcrowded city in the world! In referring to the draft Bill Dr. CLARK pointed out a by no means exhaustive list of ninety-three streets and lanes in the city of Victoria in which buildings now exceed the limit in height of one-and-a-half times the width of the street; also that the proposed legislation would barely touch the fringe of this serious question of "surface-crowding." There are two districts in the Colony which now have over 800 people to the acre! To show really the effect of this curious passage in the draft Bill referred to by the Acting Attorney-General we cannot do better than quote Dr. CLARK's own words:—

"It proposes to prevent any further increase in the height of existing buildings which may already exceed one-and-a-half times the width of the street on which they front, but it also contains a proviso to the effect that any house which is re-built may be re-erected to its present height. That is to say, that if we have now a four or five-storied house fronting on a narrow street (and I have shown in my minute that there are many such) that that house can again be erected to the same height, although the street still remains extremely narrow, and the dangers of overcrowding will thus be perpetuated for another 20 to 30 years (which is the ordinary life of a Chinese house in this Colony). In other words, the Bill practically proposes to continue the *status quo*. We have at the present moment an enormous amount of surface-crowding in this City of Victoria, and this Bill will do nothing whatever to mitigate it. It may possibly prevent its becoming much worse, but it will do absolutely nothing to remedy it.

Consequently Dr. CLARK opposed the adoption of this passage in the draft Bill

and was supported by Dr. ATKINSON, the P.C.M.O. In disagreement with Dr. CLARK, the Acting Director of Public Works supported the passage, and his motion that the Government should pass the Bill immediately was carried by a majority of four to two. Thus we have the spectacle of three acting officials—two of whom were unable to express any real opinion on the subject, though they voted with Mr. CHATHAM because his official persistency apparently induced them to do so—stultifying the carefully-prepared statement of Sir HENRY BLAKE to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. We can hardly imagine that the Acting Director of Public Works on his own responsibility dared to thwart—by supporting abortive legislation, which even the Attorney-General had not hesitated to question—the most needed reform in this plague-stricken Colony, the prevention of the densest overcrowding in the world? Are the manifest vital needs of this Colony, and H.E. the Governor's confirmation thereon to the Home Government, to be trifled with and opposed by three officials acting in a senior capacity? It can therefore only be assumed that their action was inspired. The motion of Mr. CHATHAM was passed on a catch vote, for there is no doubt whatever that, had Mr. OSBORNE and Colonel HUGHES, and even Mr. MAY, been present, the Medical Officer of Health would have been supported. It seems scarcely credible that the Government, after eight years' experience of plague, can seriously contemplate the introduction of legislation which is directly aimed at the perpetuation of the present excessive height of buildings in narrow streets.

It was stated at the Board meeting that the object of the proposed Bill was to put a limit to the present very common plan of further increasing the surface crowding by raising additional stories on existing houses. If this is to be so it seems to us that the clause suggested by the Medical Officer of Health will amply meet the case without any necessity for enacting that lofty buildings in narrow streets may be re-erected practically to the same height as at present. It is a matter for great regret that the Government, after more than three years of persistent agitation on the part of the Sanitary Board, has not yet seen its way to limit the height of new buildings to one and-a-half times the width of the street on which they front. That such legislation is more than justifiable is amply demonstrated by the terms of the Glasgow Buildings Regulation Act of 1900, quoted by our evening contemporary, which provides that after a lapse of two years all dwelling-houses which do not have a space in front equal to three-quarters the height of the building may be absolutely closed to human habitation. It is just such legislation as this which is required in this Colony, for many buildings have been erected to the most excessive heights in relation to the open space adjoining them, and the only remedy appears to be to prohibit by law such houses as dwellings until such alterations have been made as will reduce their height to within more reasonable limits. We trust that H.E. the Governor, in harmony with his Report, will promptly move the deletion of the passage which was objected to by the Medical Officer of Health and the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and that at least one of the Unofficial Members of Council will ask that any contemplated legislation dealing with the excessive height of buildings shall be modelled on the Glasgow Act already quoted.

THE GAGE STREET MURDER.

(Daily Press, 9th October.)

On the 10th January this year a school-master, by name YEUNG KU WAN, was shot in his school-room on the first floor of 52, Gage Street, in this Colony. The assassin, after firing four shots from a revolver at his victim, got away unseen, and escaping the vigilance of the police fled to the mainland. A reward of \$500 was immediately offered to any person giving evidence leading to the conviction of the murderer, but without apparent avail. The investigations of the police, which were of course carried on with the greatest possible secrecy, elicited the fact that the murderer was not the only man implicated, and that the crime was of a political nature. YEUNG KU WAN, through a British subject, was patriotically interested in the future of China, and his connection with the Reform party was well known. It will be remembered that just after the commission of the murder a correspondent wrote to us from Canton, calling attention to a proclamation issued by H. E. TAYLOR, then Acting Viceroy of the Kwang provinces, in which a handsome reward was offered for YEUNG KU WAN, alive or dead. The statement created some sensation at the time in the Colony, although no doubt the authorities were previously well acquainted with the facts of the case. The attitude of the local Chinese themselves was shown in the reluctance manifested by them to allow their names to be connected with the fund raised for the benefit of YEUNG's wife and family, subscriptions to which were forwarded to this office. Certain Chinese did not hesitate to say that they dared not give money, the deceased being an enemy of the Chinese Imperial Government. YEUNG's funeral, nevertheless, was very largely attended, and the sympathy expressed was very wide. Since then the affair has sunk out of public notice, though it was surmised that the British Government was not altogether inactive in the matter. No tangible results have followed, however, until about the beginning of the present month. Now a correspondent writes to us from Canton, informing us that the man who actually fired the shots at the unfortunate school-master has been executed; the precise date of execution is not given. Before the infliction of the death penalty, the Chinese officials addressed the man, saying: "You know what you have done." The wretch's dying words were: "For obeying your commands you take my life. I cannot die with my eyes shut." The murderer, our correspondent states, was anxious to be delivered over to the British Government for punishment, but was unable to have his desire gratified. The writer adds other details, the publication of which may be unadvisable at the moment, and furnishes a list of officials whom he charges with complicity in the crime. We may mention, however, that some of them are of very high rank. We said in January, at the time of the crime, that if the complicity in the outrage of the Acting Viceroy TAYLOR was established, he was unfit for the office he held. He is no longer in so exalted a station, but this furnishes no reason for his immunity from punishment if he had anything to do with the affair—as in view of his proclamation he can hardly be held not to have done. We are unable to say whether the home authorities have taken any steps in the matter, but the grossness of the offence against British territorial rights most certainly demands that it shall by no means be passed over.

THE NAVAL YARD QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 11th October.)

Various correspondents of the London papers writing home from Hongkong discuss the Government's decision not to transfer our Naval Yard from its present position on the island to one on the opposite side of the Harbour. They all remark on the disappointment caused by this decision, and the majority refuse to consider the official refusal as final. At the time when the decision was telegraphed out to Hongkong we treated the question at some length, and we know of nothing which has happened since then to alter the state of affairs. The position is briefly this:—All residents, whether belonging to the services or civilians, recognise the advantage to the Colony which the throwing open of this portion of the present harbour-frontage to building, etc., would confer on Hongkong. A large space in the heart of the City would be added to our available land, rents would necessarily come down, and we should have a continuous and unbroken Praya. On the other hand, the experts on whose advice the Naval authorities are evidently relying are against the scheme, which they hold to endanger the safety of the Harbour for the purposes of our fleet. It is pointed out that the continued security of Hongkong as a naval base is vital to the growth of the Colony, and this can be disputed by none. It may be argued that expert opinion is not infallible. In 1886 Admiral (then Commodore) MORANT advocated a scheme for erecting a new Naval Yard at Kowloon, and many Naval authorities have since supported him. But it must be recognised that every year's delay makes the transfer more and more impracticable. So much time and money has now been expended on the extension of the present site that we cannot share the hopes of those who look for a change of plan on the part of the home Government. We recognise as fully as anyone else the substantial benefits promised to the community by a removal from the centre of Victoria of works occupying so much space as the present Naval establishment. But we are not convinced that the advisers of the Government are wrong in condemning sites on the mainland, and cannot share the optimistic views of so many civilians, both here and in England, as to the likelihood of the Naval authorities relenting.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 6th October, 1.25 p.m.

A telegram from Hsianfu announces that the Imperial Court left the city for Kaifeng-fu to-day. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Court at the various stopping-places, entailing heavy expenses.

The case of Mr. Gilmour, an officer of the steamer *Ajax*, at Yokohama, is still fresh in the minds of residents in the Far East. The Merchant Service Guild now write to us that, as in the case of Mr. Kent, another officer who had suffered in a similar manner, the Guild have brought the matter before the British Government. Lord Muskerry, acting for the Guild, has seen the Minister to Japan and Lord Lansdowne, presenting at the same time a claim for compensation for the loss to which Mr. Gilmour has been unjustifiably subjected. Lord Muskerry has been informed by the Foreign Office that "Lord Lansdowne has instructed His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio to make representations to the Japanese Government on the subject of Mr. Gilmour's treatment."

THE KWANGTUNG REBELS.

7th October.

ANOTHER MISSION STATION BURNED.

The Triad rebels in the Kwangtung province are still active. On the 5th inst. a letter was received at the German Basel Mission, Bonham Road, from Mr. Schultz, the head of the mission station at Kiaying-chow, stating that an out-station at Shak-ma, in the Hsing ning district, had been burnt down. The station was a small one, and was occupied by a native preacher only, who succeeded in making his escape. At Shak-ma the rebels previously met and defeated a body of Chinese militia. Mr. Schultz also stated in his letter, which is dated 1st October, that the rebels were gathering in force at Tai-peng and threatening Kiaying-chow. The population were in a panic, and preparing for a general flight. Merchants had piled their wares in boats ready to depart on the first sign of the approach of the rebels. The magistrate at Kiaying-chow, a "chow" mandarin or sub-prefect from Chihli, who has only been two months in office, has adopted a passive attitude in the matter, and is said to be doing absolutely nothing to defend the town against the rebels, with whom he is believed to be secretly in sympathy.

9th October.

ELEVEN BEHEADED.

As we reported in our issue of Monday, on the 7th inst. the Triad rebels in Kwangtung province after sacking and burning one of the German Basel Mission out-stations at Shak-ma, were concentrating in the vicinity of Kiaying-chow, which town it was anticipated they would make their next objective. Owing to the scarcity of news from the disturbed area, our knowledge of the trend of events stopped at that unsatisfactory stage until on the 8th inst, when the German Basel Mission in Bonham Road received another letter from Mr. Schultz, one of their missionaries, containing news of a decidedly hopeful character.

When it became certain that the rebels intended to attack Kiaying-chow, Mr. Schultz, who had all along faithfully stuck to his post, removed to an out-station on the farther side of the town to await developments. The mission station at Kiaying-chow is about one English mile from the town proper, and would probably have been the first place to be attacked. With Mr. Schultz were two other missionaries, Messrs. Kastler and Raminger, from out-stations, who intended making a reconnoitring tour toward Piang-thong with the object of ascertaining the exact nature of the damage perpetrated there by these rebels.

From Mr. Schultz's letter, which is dated 2nd October, it now appears that the rebels, who were in force, were met on the 1st inst. by Imperial soldiers from Chowchow-fu about forty Chinese li (roughly twelve English miles) from Kiaying-chow. After a sharp fight the rebels were defeated, and had twenty-two of their number captured. The rebels then retired, and the prisoners were taken to Kiaying-chow, where eleven of the number were beheaded a few hours later.

The rebels are now full flight towards the north-eastern part of Kwangtung province and are supposed to be making for Ping-yan, a hilly country, where they probably anticipate throwing-off the soldiers, who are following them up. Mr. Schultz, Mr. Kastler, and Mr. Raminger have returned to the mission station at Kiaying-chow.

Chinese in Java, though born in the Colony, cannot be naturalised so as to be put on the same legal footing as European Dutchmen. They remain a class apart on an Asiatic footing, and inferior to Europeans. This disadvantage has become unbearable to many of these Chinese, now that Japanese there have secured equality with Europeans in legal standing. Of late the Chinese residents of Batavia have striven not only to give their children an European education but also to send them for it to Europe. Their object is to ask for these youngsters equality with Europeans in Java, on the ground of their having had an European bringing-up. The Chinese have never pressed this point before. It was the equalisation of Japanese with Europeans that stirred them up.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 10th inst. in the Council Chamber. Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).
Major-General Sir W. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).
Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General).
Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).
Hon. C. McI. MESSER (Acting Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. W. CHATHAM (Acting Director of Public Works).
Hon. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.
Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.
Hon. J. THURBURN.
Hon. J. J. BELL IRVING.
Hon. Dr. HO KAI.
Hon. WEI A YUK.
Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Acting Clerk of Councils).

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that Financial Minute No. 61 be referred to the Finance Committee.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

REVISION OF STATUTE LAW.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary and by making Amendments in various Ordinances.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE LAW RELATING TO BUILDINGS.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Buildings.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding three million seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-six cents to the Public Service of the year 1902. He said—If this Bill be read a second time, I propose that it be referred to the Finance Committee, as is the usual course. All information necessary regarding the various items of the Bill will be given, if asked for.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to move that this Bill be now referred to the Finance Committee.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

QUIET IN THE NIGHT-TIME.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance for the better securing the Peace and Quiet of the Inhabitants of the Town of Victoria and its vicinity during the night-time (No. 17 of 1844.) He said—Hon. members will have had circulated to them a printed statement of the amendments which I propose to move in committee, and hon. members will also have noticed the paragraph at the head of the Bill asking them to consider those amendments. If they are agreed to, I propose to move the suspension of the Standing Orders with a view to enable the Bill to be carried through at once. I may mention, sir, that a certain number of pages of the revised edition of the Statutes are now in type, and that type cannot be broken up till this Bill is passed. Therefore it is a matter of urgency that this Bill should go through at the present meeting of the Council. Sir John Carrington, as hon. members are aware, has kindly consented to carry through the task of bringing out the new edition of the Ordinance, and it will be of very great assistance to him if this measure could be got through to-day.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I beg to second the motion for the second reading. I

am sure all members of this Council will be glad to hear that Sir John Carrington, whose official connection with this Colony is, I regret to say, likely to be soon severed, much to the loss of the Colony, has kindly consented to take up the work of revising the Statutes of the Colony. I am certain all hon. members of Council will trust he will be restored to health, and that he will be enabled to bring this great task to a satisfactory finish.

The motion was carried, and the Council thereafter went into committee on the Bill, when the various amendments proposed by the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL were agreed to. The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the Standing Orders of the Council be suspended.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR—For what purpose?

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—For the purposes of this Bill.

There having been material alterations in the Bill, the third reading was held over.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The next item in the orders of the day was that the Council should go into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1899 (Ordinance 36 of 1899), but as no reply had been received from the Chamber of Commerce, to permit of suggestions from which body the passing of the Bill had been deferred, the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he did not propose to proceed with the item.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Sir, I wrote to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce this morning to ascertain whether the sub-committee composed of shipping experts appointed by the Chamber has yet been able to frame a report, and received a reply that the report could not be completed in time for today's meeting of Council. They hope, however, to send it in the course of a day or two, and trust that the Bill will be held over until next meeting of Council.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend An Ordinance entitled The Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1885 (No. 8 of 1885.)

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried, the Bill being then read a third time and passed.

NEW TERRITORIES.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the New Territories Land Court Ordinance, 1900 (No. 18 of 1900.)

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried, the Bill being then read a third time and passed.

Council then adjourned till Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the COLONIAL SECRETARY in the chair.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN it was agreed to dispense in future with the reading of the minutes of the Finance Committee, as they are already previously confirmed by the Council.

The CHAIRMAN—Before we proceed to consider the Supply Bill, I have one minute to lay before the Committee, in which the Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of \$2,630 in aid of the following votes:—

VICTORIA GAOL.

Provisions for Prisoners	\$2,000.00
Rent of Quarters for Warders	180.00
Fuel and Soap	450.00
Total	\$2,630.00

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—Now we come to consider the Supply Bill for the year 1902, and I suppose that in considering the Bill the Committee will follow the procedure of former years—that is, to take each item of the Bill as it stands, and if any hon. member has any question to ask with regard to any item, he will kindly ask it when we reach that particular item. I trust that procedure will be satisfactory.

THE SALARIES OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.
Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Before proceeding with the consideration of the Supply Bill, I

should like to point out that some time ago several of the heads of Departments were awarded an increase of salary, and when the Unofficial Members of Council voted that increase I think there was a distinct promise or undertaking given that subordinate officers' salaries would be dealt with forthwith. I have not a copy of the *Hansard* with me, and have not been able to find the newspaper containing the account of the Council proceedings, but I have a recollection that such a promise was given—that the increase in the salaries of subordinate officers would be dealt with forthwith. Now I learn that the increase is not to become due till next year.

The CHAIRMAN—That is so. If the hon. member had refreshed his memory by reading the correspondence on the subject, he would have seen that H.E. the Governor, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee appointed to enquire into the question of the salaries of subordinate officers, recommended to the Secretary of State that the increase should date from the beginning of this year.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I have read the correspondence carefully, but I am referring to the promise made in the Council.

The CHAIRMAN—I am just pointing out that the Governor recommended to the Secretary of State that the increase should begin from the 1st of January this year, but the Secretary of State did not approve that course.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—The promise I speak of was made about April last year, I think, and in virtue of that promise, when several of the heads of Departments were awarded an increase in their salaries—I think including the Governor himself—

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—The salaries of subordinate officers were to be dealt with forthwith, and that increase to subordinates would come into operation about the same time as that to the heads of Departments.

The CHAIRMAN—I have no recollection of the exact wording of what was said, I presume you mean, by H.E. the Governor.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I think it was.

The CHAIRMAN—However, we are not now dealing with that matter, but if the hon. member desires I shall be very glad to look it up and inform the hon. member what the result of my researches has been. At the same time, I don't think that is the question before us now.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—It is before us inasmuch as the increase is not to take place before next year. I don't think justice has been done to subordinates, and I for one would not have voted for the increase to the heads if the subordinates were to be left out in the cold.

Hon. HARBOUR MASTER—This is very interesting, but I don't think it is a matter that should be discussed just now.

The CHAIRMAN—I don't think so. I may say that H.E. the Governor has the welfare of subordinate officers quite as much at heart as that of higher officials. I don't think there can be any doubt about that.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I quite understand that.

The CHAIRMAN—As long as there is no misunderstanding, then, there is no need to discuss the matter further. We will therefore proceed with the consideration of the Supply Bill.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The following is an abstract of the Estimates:—

EXPENDITURE.

Charge on account of Public Debt	\$157,415.00
Pensions	167,000.00
Governor and Legislature	60,581.83
Colonial Secretary's Department	67,203.13
Audit Department	10,540.00
Treasury	32,670.00
Public Works Department	138,701.00
Post Office	285,294.00
Registrar-General's Department	23,497.00
Harbour Master's Department	115,353.00
Lighthouses	30,780.00
Observatory	15,688.00
Botanical and Afforestation Department	40,526.24
Legal Departments	83,230.00
Land Court, New Territory	47,584.00
Ecclesiastical	2,200.00
Education	96,314.38

Medical Department	\$143,668.00
Magistracy	24,908.00
Police	539,021.00
Sanitary Department	190,083.00
Charitable Allowances	5,260.00
Transport	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Services	271,781.00
Colonial Defences—	
Expenses of the Volunteers	65,196.00
Public Works, Recurrent	268,000.00
Public Works, Chargeable to	
Water Account	48,500.00

\$2,936,995.58

Public Works, Extraordinary, viz.:	
New Law Courts	\$50,000.00
Governor's Peak Residence	40,000.00
No. 7 Police Station	10,000.00
Public Latrines	12,000.00
Public Urinals	10,000.00
Praya Reclamation	4,666.68
Praya Reclamation—Government	
Piers	10,000.00
Tai-po Road—16 miles in length	20,000.00
Western Market	40,000.00
Harbour Master's Office	35,000.00
Survey of New Territory	40,000.00
Additional Reservoirs	
Tytam Drainage Area	60,000.00
City of Victoria and Hill	
District Waterworks	26,000.00
Quarantine and Segregation Camp at Lai-chi-kok	10,000.00
Kowloon Waterworks, Gravitation Scheme, Site 1	60,000.00
Praya East Reclamation	10,000.00
Volunteer Head Quarters	30,000.00
Police Station, Sheung Shui	8,000.00
Police Station, Tai O	8,000.00
Improvements in Lighting Approaches to Harbour	7,000.00
Market at Kowloon Point	35,000.00
Two Temporary Markets, one opposite Sailors' Home and one adjoining new Harbour Office	3,000.00
Extension of Wanchai Market	4,000.00
Slaughter House at Sha-kiwan	8,000.00
Disinfecting Station in Kowloon	9,000.00
Quarters at do. for Inspector	4,000.00
New Shed, &c., at the City	
Disinfecting Station	8,000.00
Clock Tower	25,000.00
Bacteriological Institute	10,000.00
Extension of Central Police Station by adding another Storey	15,000.00
Extension of Mount Gough Police Station	9,000.00
Resumption of Property to provide Married Quarters for the Indian Police	45,000.00
Covering in Yard of Goal	2,000.00
Altering Goal Windows in order to prevent cases of suicide among the prisoners	3,150.00
Married Quarters at Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station	10,000.00
Extension of Cattle Inspector's Quarters at Kennedy Town	1,700.00
Widening Conduit Rand Fence round Plague Hospital	2,300.00
Electric Light Installation at Civil Hospital	9,000.00
Yard in Stone Nullah Lane for Public Works and Sanitary Departments	3,900.00
Resuming and Reclaiming Land at Starling Inlet Police Station	8,000.00
Minor Roads in New Territory	5,000.00
Public Mortuary in Kowloon	5,000.00

Boat Slips at Sai Kung and Tai O ...	\$1,500.00
Road from Sam-shui-po to Lai-chi-kok ...	20,000.00
Road above Bowen Road, joining Magazine Gap and Peak Roads ...	10,000.00
Extension of Plague Hospital, Kennedy-Town, ...	15,000.00
Park in Western District of City ...	10,000.00
House for Private Nurses, ...	12,000.00
Store Account ...	100.00
	802,316.68
Total ...	\$3,739,312.26

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I observe a large increase in this Department. I should like to know why?

The CHAIRMAN—It is partly due to the increased staff in the Colonial Secretary's Department working in the New Territories. You will notice an increase, for instance, under the head of "Passed Cadets," whose services are partly required in connection with the New Territories. These cadets are included in the Colonial Secretary's Department during the time they are acquiring Chinese. You will also observe there is a rise in the office of Chief Clerk, it having been found that the work of the Department renders it absolutely necessary to engage the services of a chief clerk.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I notice—and I am not sorry to see it—a considerable increase under this head, but I should like to know whether the Department will be fully able to cope with the very large amount of work being provided for next year.

The CHAIRMAN—As hon. members will perhaps recollect, His Excellency intimated, at a recent meeting of Council, that he had determined to appoint a commission to enquire into the working of the Public Works Department. That commission has now been appointed, and will be gazetted this week. One of the duties of that commission will be to ascertain whether the staff of the Public Works Department is sufficient to discharge the manifold and various duties accruing to it. If it is found not to be sufficient, I presume the commission will make recommendations to that effect, with a view to having the insufficiency made good.

POST OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN—With regard to the Post Office, I wish to recommend a certain charge. If hon. members will turn to page 23 they will observe that provision for "Teachers for Clerks has been made in the Estimates for 1902. Formerly the Postmaster-General never considered it necessary to insert this item, but Captain Hastings, since his return to the Colony, has deemed it advisable to insert it, and I propose to insert the figures \$180, making \$15 a month.

BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that two changes had been suggested under this item by the Superintendent of the Department—(1) "Assistant, New Territory," instead of "Assistant Superintendent, New Territory, and (2) "Kowloon Park" instead of "Public Recreation Ground, Kowloon."

The ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, in reply to questions, said the park was situated on the north side of Austin Road, and that, so far as it was at present laid out, its size was about nine acres. The park, he added, was capable of extension at a later period.

It was decided to augment the sum under this item to \$4,726.24—an increase of \$200 over the original sum.

EDUCATION.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Before passing that item, I should like to ask who at present fills the office of Inspector of Schools?

The CHAIRMAN—The present Inspector of Schools is Mr. Irving, an officer who was transferred from the Federated Malay States to Hongkong. I may mention in connection with this that the officer who is to discharge these duties must have a knowledge of Chinese, and therefore the choice of candidates is a limited one, although I don't mean to say that the choice in the case of Mr. Irving has not been an excellent one.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—The reason I ask is because I understand that young cadets have been appointed to the position.

The CHAIRMAN—Will you kindly mention when young cadets were appointed?

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I can't say, but I am glad to know that it is an expert officer who fills the position.

The CHAIRMAN—That is not the point. The hon. member has made a statement—will he kindly say on what grounds?

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I took it for granted from what I saw in the local Press.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, I don't think it is the case.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I am glad to hear it is not.

POLICE.

The amount under this item was increased to \$539,261.80, making, with the increase under the item "Botanical and Afforestation Department," a total of \$2,937,615.58.

QUARANTINE AND SEGREGATION CAMP AT LAI-CHI-KOK.

The CHAIRMAN—With reference to this item, I would suggest that the words "at Lai-chi-kok" be struck out, as H.E. the Governor has decided not to establish a quarantine and segregation camp at Lai-chi-kok. It has not yet been decided where to establish such a camp, but the idea is that it ought to be on an island. H.E. the OFFICER COMMANDING the TROOPS—I agree with that decision. I don't think Lai-chi-kok at all suitable.

PARK IN WESTERN DISTRICT OF CITY.

The CHAIRMAN said the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department had estimated that \$5,000 would be sufficient for this work, and recommended the Committee to reduce the original estimate of \$10,000 by that amount.

This was agreed to.

HOUSE FOR PRIVATE NURSES.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD asked where the house was to be erected, and was informed by the CHAIRMAN that a site had not been definitely fixed upon.

All the items of the Supply Bill were agreed to. The total sum under "Public Works Extraordinary" now stands at \$799,316.68, and the grand total at \$3,721,982.26.

This was all the business.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 3rd October.

THE OUTBREAK IN KWANGTUNG.

There departed by the *Hutching*, which left here for Hongkong on Monday last, Dr. and Mrs. Maier, the Rev. and Mrs. Ebert, and Mrs. Schultz, of the German Basel Mission. This party fled from Piang-thong, their mission station, where a disturbance had broken out, which at the time was very grave. Owing to the place mentioned not being in regular communication with Swatow, very meagre information of the occurrence reached us. Various rumours of a calamitous nature were very soon circulated, to which, however, full credence could not be attached. I learn from a reliable source that the rebels burnt one mission chapel and looted two houses belonging to German converts.

H.E. TAO MU ON THE QUI VIVE.

As soon as the Viceroy of this province heard of the outbreak he wired to the local Taotai, urgently instructing him to protect all missions and afford every safety to the missionaries and their converts, and also to use all means in his power to quell the *emoute*. A batch of soldiers has been despatched from Chowchow-foo to the scene of the uprising. It is reported from Kiaying-chow that the situation looks more hopeful. I also hear that Mr. Schultz is in perfect safety.

Swatow, 4th October.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM CANTON.

At the request of the local Taotai, the Viceroy at Canton despatched 500 soldiers to this place, and they arrived here on board the Chinese gunboat *Fickpo* this morning.

MR. KUTTER SAFE.

From enquiries made in the proper quarters I elicited the information that Mr. Kutter, of the German Basel Mission, was quite safe, but his exact whereabouts could not be stated.

TONKIN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hanoi, 1st October.

TRAMS AT WORK.

The engineers of the Hanoi Electric Tramways Co. a few days ago began the daily trials of trams, from the works to Negrier Place. The gearings and engines work very well, but these trials aim at accustoming the native and Chinese hands to the manipulation of the electric engines. Asiatics learn very quickly; though they don't know the elements of electric phenomena, their progress will permit them in a very short time to undertake the working of the first established lines.

THE YUNNAN LINE.

The company formed for the constructing and exploitation of the Yunnan and Indo-Chinese Railway has taken as its title "Compagnie Française des Chemins de Fer de l'Indo-Chine et du Yunnan." The administrative council is composed of MM. Baron Hely d'Oissel, President; Alexis Rostand, Vice-President; Stanislas Simon, Administrator; Alfred Bourgeois, Dumouling, Gerard, Lefevre, and Pontalis.

OBITUARY.

M. Le Roy de Mericourt, formerly head naval doctor and a Commander of the Legion d'Honneur, member of the academy of medicine, and correspondent of several learned societies, died in Paris, on the 12th August. M. Le Roy de Mericourt was formerly head of the "Service de Santé" in Indo-China, where he left affectionate memories.

GENERAL.

M. Doumer, our Governor-General, will embark on the *Kersaint* in time to arrive at Hanoi about the end of the present month.

John A. Booth, an American "globe-trotter" gave at the Hanoi Hotel a very interesting talk on his journey as *New York Herald* reporter round the world. Doctor Le Lan acted as interpreter to the young American journalist. Many were present at this interesting affair.

The increase in the price of opium causes a great excitement amongst the Tonkinese smokers. The Press commenting on this increase says that its only result is the recrudescence of native smuggling.

M. A. Prezans, Director of Customs has been called upon to act as Conseiller d'Etat at Paris.—M. Canalle, head Colonial Doctor, is appointed head of the medical staff at the Palais Luxemburg, in Paris.—M. Emil Senart, a Member of the French Institute is in charge of a special inspection of schools in the Far East.—M. Wehrung, Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, formerly a trader in Hanoi, and father-in-law of M. Malan, a contractor well known in Annam, is appointed an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur.

According to a Victoria (B.C.) telegram, Mr. William Whyte, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who recently returned by the *Empress of China* from a trip across Siberia, after a mission to investigate the trade probabilities of Siberia and Russian Asia, in order to determine whether it was advisable for the Canadian Pacific Railway to put on a new line of steamers between British Columbia and Vladivostok, although he was impressed with the possibilities of trade with the Russian East, will not make public his decision in regard to the establishment of the steamer service. In an interview given at Victoria he said the tariff imposed by Russia on all imports, which was higher on American goods than on any others, was likely to go a long way towards the endeavour of Russia to secure the trade for itself, but the tariff does not apply to Manchuria, although that province is distinctly under Russian control. Goods for Manchuria are landed free and bonded through to that province. The people are very poor in Siberia, he said, but the country is rich, and with any nation other than Russia owning it, its great resources would be developed and it would be a rich country.

POLITICS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 5th October.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Surmise will not go far astray which attributes to the National Party, now advertising itself with a declaration of principles, the aspirations of "outs" in Philippine politics who wish to become "ins." The party had to declare for something, and so chose to rally around autonomy, a term as elastic in these islands as anywhere else. If in spite of a belated appearance in the open field, the party may so far forestall Federal plans as to save for itself some of the nuggets from the official mine that the Federals are working, autonomy will mean little more than the measure of self-government which the municipal and provincial laws already provide. Should the Federal leaders continue to absorb all the good things with which the appointing power hopes to compose the native mind, autonomy may not stop far short of independence in its demands.

PEDRO PATERNO.

Politics is an occupation in which the native of parts delights. It has often opened a way not only to fame but to fortune. Whatever the original resources of Pedro A. Paterno, the directing force behind the National Party, there would probably be trouble in gathering a consensus of public belief that in the devotion of his talents to the affairs of state his pocket has suffered. Such money as Spain may have paid to get rid of the insurrecto leaders in 1897, when Aguinaldo and the rest moved over to Hongkong, passed through Paterno's hands. According to the agreement between Governor-General Rivera and Paterno, the total sum was to be \$1,700,000, of which \$700,000 was for families of those, not insurgents, who had suffered from the effects of the insurrection, and \$800,000 was to be for the rebels in arms, one-half payable to Paterno in Hongkong by demand draft, and two cheques for \$200,000 each, payable when peace should be fully established. No record has ever been made public of the proposed disposition of the remaining \$200,000. Whether it was intended that this sum should cover expenses or be lost in the shuffle, may be left to conjecture, for the records made public are quite silent on the subject. The memorandum that did get into print provided expressly that the distribution of money should be left absolutely to the discretion of Paterno. Thus he acted within his rights if he handed to Aguinaldo, in Hongkong, \$200,000, as has been lately reported, instead of \$400,000, the sum commonly credited to that transaction. Paterno himself is on record as saying that the sum entrusted to him for use in Hongkong was \$300,000. In an appeal for a reward for his eminent services—the gift to be a title of Prince or Duke and Grandee of the First Class, and \$1,000,000—he set forth that he could prove that he had an income of \$25,000, or more. Fortune had thus not been unkind to him, whatever its source. If it is a tribute to the political skill of Paterno, that although he was universally denounced by the natives for his action in aiding Spain to trick the native leaders into a treaty, by promise of substantial payments of money, the deputies to the first Insurrecto Congress, in September 1898, elected him President of that body. His presence of mind did not desert him even in that exalted station. Indeed he seemed specially alert there in watching and guessing how the cat would jump, and when the American troops invested the rebel capital and moved northward, a longing to escape the turmoil of futile strife and to enjoy once more home quiet possessed him, and he made his way back to Manila. He gathered a following here, and soon after the arrival of the present Civil Commission he appeared before it to propose that the role of mediator, in which he had figured with Spain, presumably to his personal liking in spite of the execrations of his countrymen, be reassigned him, in order that he might bring in Aguinaldo and put an end to disorder. He failed to impress the American authorities as well as he had the Spanish Governor-General, and then had recourse to a newspaper, whose excuse for publication was to keep himself in public and official view and to check the schemes of other natives ambitious in politics. When official favour smiled upon

those not of his following, his newspaper discovered that the need of the islands was autonomy, and it has since then been studiously vague in advocating it.

THE KATIPUNAN.

This course made so little headway for his plans, offices and honours falling invariably to the other side, that a party organisation seemed essential. He is quite averse to hiding himself, but sufficient reasons, apparently, have kept him in the background in this movement, while others have been the spokesmen. The editor of another newspaper served as his agent in bringing the new party to the attention of those in authority. This person had no enviable task. His notions about autonomy were as obscure as any that Paterno's newspaper had advocated, and in drawing away from enquiry rather more prying than had been expected into the meaning of the term, he took refuge in the declaration that the party was founded on the Katipunan, which he declared to be yet existing, to be 400,000 strong and to be as united as ever in behalf of native welfare. Katipunan was a good word with which to conjure in other years. It implied secrecy, mystery, and a power to be dreaded. The word means a league. When the friars denounced it to the Spanish authorities, they made it appear that it was a league for intrigue and assassination; a branch of free-masonry, with murderous designs upon the priesthood and upon the agents of the government. Whether or not these were the purposes of its organisation, they may well have been adopted, for the wholesale arrests which occurred at the instance of the priests, the executions and deportations that followed, the confiscation of property and ruin of families in the train of these proceedings, and the other fresh tyrannies imposed under cover of punishment for treason and for plots to overthrow church and state and against loyal lives, could have had no effect more natural than to drive to desperation the native temper and goad the Katipunan into living up to its reputation.

What the Katipunan may have been, originally or in its development, is of no importance in the present administration of affairs. Nothing has occurred under American government to justify its existence, and least of all in the last year. There are men here awaiting trial for plotting an outbreak. At the time of their arrest recently, they let it be understood that they were acting under the Katipunan, and that the masses of the people were behind them. Scarcely anyone attached credence to this statement, the common belief being that here were a few fanatics who imagined that they had a mission to strike at authority and were willing to suffer death in the hope of winning renown as martyrs. Their relationship to the Katipunan excited much the same comment that applies to the vagabonds who appear now and then in peaceable districts and exact tribute in the guise of insurrectos.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT.

When the agents of Paterno, however, attempt to revive the Katipunan as a power in politics, declare themselves its representatives, and undertake to secure for it official recognition, Commissioner Wright, before whom the committee of Nationals first appeared, thought it time to stamp with official disapproval, once for all the scheme of managing politics through a secret society. He let the committee understand that, according to the American view, that way of dealing with public concern was wholly bad, and hence could expect no sympathy or toleration from those in authority. The National spokesman explained at length that action hereafter would be quite open, as he had so advised the various lodges and they had all agreed, but the prospect was not only too verbose to be wholly credited but it left the impression that he had assumed to speak in a capacity more widely representative than the facts warranted. His notions of autonomy, whatever they may have meant to himself, could not suggest an improvement upon the work already done toward enlarging the scope of popular government, although he did not regard the laws so far put in operation as affording as ample authority as the natives wished, or as promising the ultimate independence of the Philippines, under the protectorate of the United States. He was flatly informed by Commissioner Wright and afterward by Governor Taft, that the

sovereignty of the United States in the islands must be accepted without question and could not be discussed.

PATERNO'S AIM.

There need be no concern over the new record that Paterno has thus made, for he himself is not likely to regard it seriously, or as anything except a means of maintaining a faction leadership and thereby perhaps enabling him to figure at some time in official calculations. A following is necessary to his political being. There will always be natives in sufficient number outside the pasture of patronage to support a faction in opposition to the government. If Paterno can keep himself at the head of something, he will doubtless feel that his turn may come. His hope is to be in line for favour, if he cannot at once enjoy it.

Chances in that respect appear now remote. Paterno probably does not know that he has much to unlearn. With all his adroitness in dealing with Spaniards and natives, he retains notions that are quite unrepublican, and his earlier successes were not calculated to leave him with deprecatory opinions of himself. The fondness for titles displayed when he wished Spain to reward him with nobility, has not yet been eradicated. Only the other day he appeared before the Commission and suggested that persons proposing important public improvements or measures for the general welfare be rewarded with money and titles. The argument he had prepared to enforce that suggestion suffered abrupt curtailment, for it was a busy day with the Commission. There is no doubt that he would have elaborated his idea had he been permitted to do so. What he said is a matter of common knowledge, for he spoke in public meeting. His retention of the leadership of the National Party, in the face of that exhibition, may be taken as a forecast, so far as the working of the native mind may be divined, of what might happen in a Philippine Republic were such a man to have voice in its control.

A PRACTICAL MAN.

As with others of his race, the theories of Paterno do not handicap his regard for practical personal benefits. His newspaper may denounce the other side, and incidentally those in authority. It may not do for him in his platform, or otherwise in political profession, to admit that American rule holds out much hope for the people of his race. Yet deplorable as are existing conditions, he seems to think them quite favourable to the advancement of his private fortune. Two civil engineers, just returned from an inspection trip into the eastern and northern parts of this island, have with them specimens of coal and of gold-bearing quartz. They say they found in Principe and Isabela Provinces large coal deposits of good quality. Wherever they went in those provinces, they were confronted with documents, purporting to be from Paterno, to the effect that he had acquired an estate in the lands and warning all persons against trespass. Mining titles are not yet worth examination, but presumably Paterno is one of thousands who filed claims when American conquest seemed assured, in the belief that if they could secure official certification, the government would protect title and insure benefits against all comers. It may be doubted if Paterno's faith in the protection of his rights would be as firm as now were there a prospect of a transfer of government to his own kind, or after his own fashioning. He is a believer in the doctrine that patriotism is patriotism and business is business, and that the two have no necessary relation.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

It will not do to trust implicitly to the Federals as unchanging allies of the new rule. Their leaders figured less conspicuously perhaps than did Paterno in the affairs of other days, but political chance did that for them, rather than a disposition to let Paterno outshine them. A recent order from Spain withdrew decorations that had been conferred upon Dr. Tavera, President of the Federal Party and now one of the Legislative Commission, at \$5,000 per year. In a trip of seven weeks through the southern islands with the Civil Commission, he permitted himself to be introduced at nearly every meeting as a man who had consented to go on the trip out of pure patriotism, to the neglect of his valuable private practice. The speeches that he made at these meetings burned with Americanism, destined to redeem and elevate his people.

Opinions do not agree as to the value of his private practice, but there is no doubt that he was intensely Spanish while Spain ruled, that he became insurgent and enjoyed honours in that quarter until it was apparent that insurrection could not withstand American occupancy, and that when the spirit of democracy possessed him, it did not occur to him to give up the decorations with which Spain had invested him. On that southern trip, he was called into conference frequently with the Commission, and native provincial appointments were usually those suggested by him. The private practice which he had sacrificed in order to make the trip continued to suffer neglect after his return, for a visit to the Palace at almost any time would usually find him there in conference with Federal aspirants for place, or with some of the Commissioners. Whether his patients had become well or died from this lack of attention, he continued through the summer to neglect them, while making excursions on peace missions into Laguna Province where Cilles had been operating. There stand to his credit for this sacrifice of self more appointments in the provinces than any other man can boast, and a position as exalted as possible in native eyes, with a salary attached that is doubtless larger than the income which any physician in the Philippines ever enjoyed.

THE FUTURE OF FILIPINO POLITICS.

There is certainly no reason to single out the Philippines for examples of unselfish devotion to a cause of government, for it is as rare there as elsewhere. Hence a possible multiplication of personal incidents on which inference may work could accomplish little except to expose the weakness of human kind in this line of effort. Since the government will be judged by its accomplishment rather than by the side intrigues and disappointments and successes of individuals, comment upon party leaders or organisations is important only to show how little reliance may be placed upon those who curry with authority, and how the burden of government and its progress in the ways of the new sovereignty must for all present purposes rest with those sent out to supervise and direct it. The welfare of the island rests ultimately with the masses, ignored in other years like so many cattle. Their disposition fortunately is not unfriendly. They may be led by their own more readily than by the whites. On that account it is probably good politics to let the past take care of itself and not scrutinise the present too closely while the machinery of government works out a standard of intelligence on which the future may build well. There is less to criticise in the appointment to high stations of men who fought for their convictions and gave in only when beaten, than of those who took care never to incur personal risks. The government of provinces entrusted to the charge of insurgent generals does not seem yet to have suffered by that experiment. The longer Aguinaldo is kept a prisoner—in a well-appointed mansion—the less seems to be the likelihood that it will be wise to placate him or placate public sentiment by putting him in office. Cailles has been extolled because he shuns office and says that, having finished his work, he wishes only to retire in quiet to his farm in Cavite. Cincinnatus has been getting undue credit in history if he went back to his plough for the same reason that Cailles wishes to avoid the province in which his operations compelled the admiration of his American opponents. But there are generals who did not become wealthy by insurrection, and who can take up civil rule where they fought without fear of native assassins. Such men ought to be a help in bringing peace and prosperity to the people. There is nothing that the masses wish so devoutly as a cessation of strife. The recent trip of the Commission through the north showed how ardent and universal is this wish. Partly leaders may plan and scheme and clash, and do what they please at Manila if they will only permit an end to the course of robbery, murder, and devastation which has paralysed industry. It will be enough for the masses if they may enjoy in their homes the order and protection which government should afford them. When they shall be convinced of power enough at Manila to insure them such protection, the leaders whom even now they would blindly follow would find few responses to a call for another insurrection.

PEKING.

Peking, 23rd September.

ASPIRANTS FOR OFFICE.

Hsu Chi, a recently appointed Vice-President of a Board, is much talked about for Minister to England to succeed Loh Feng-loh. He is a Hanlin from somewhere in the south, and has, never, so far, held any high office. His friends are urging him for the position, but it is doubtful if he obtains it. Tseng, one of the English interpreters of H. E. Li Hung-chang has been trying to get himself mentioned for Minister to America, but his pretensions are ridiculed by all who know him, including Li Hung-chang.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE

was held at the U. S. Legation on the day of President McKinley's funeral, which was attended by representatives from each Legation. The sermon by the Rev. Dr. Sheffield was brief but able, eulogising the dead President as one of the most amiable of men as well as greatest of statesmen.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The city remains quiet. The populace have seen so many foreigners, military and civil, walking the streets for the past year, that an individual can now walk all over the city without attracting the slightest attention. I am told a new Roman Cathedral may be erected on Legation Street directly opposite the French Legation. The new Club building is nearing completion. It is to be hoped it will be better attended than is the temporary Club in the German Legation, where one may sit for hours without being disturbed by a single entrance.

The British and Japanese on their respective sides of the canal have erected a handsome brick railing, that adds much to the appearance of that portion of Legation City and adds to the safety of what is now a pleasant drive or bicycle road. Curio-dealers are still producing valuable porcelains, bronzes, and silks, to which there seems to be no end. Notwithstanding all that was sold at what used to be called "Macdonald's loot sales" and taken out of the country by returning soldiers, much that is old, rare and valuable can still be obtained.

The Americans have made a fine carriage way on top of the wall from the Chienmen to the canal. It is believed the Germans will continue it to their fort near the Hatamen. The said fort is rapidly approaching the dimensions of the Hatamen town, much to the disgust of the native residents.

THE KETTELER MONUMENT

is covered over with an enormous matshed, so it is impossible to see the extent of the work or the design of the structure. Judging by the size of the shed a fine monument will be revealed later on.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Li Hung-chang is really sick. He does not keep continually to bed, however. His ailment is acute dyspepsia and the general break-up of old age. His heart is at times very irregular and his sudden death might occur at any time. Hsu Shou-peng is generally recognised by natives and foreigners alike as the most able member of the foreign office. Prince Ch'ing never decides anything, it is always Hsu Shou-peng. Prince Su is making many friends among foreigners and is working hard upon the study of English, in which language he is making excellent progress. Another very enlightened young man of royal descent is Yü Yueh-hua, second son of old Prince Ting. This man is a warm friend of Prince Su's and is studying English with him in which pursuit they have a generous rivalry. Both of these men will be heard of in the future.

SOCIAL.

The new Russian Minister has arrived and made his round of calls. The de Giers sale took place last week and brought unheard-of prices. This was not because of the valuable goods displayed, but because all Peking residents having lost everything last year were compelled to buy as opportunity offered. One bedroom suite brought \$560. The Inspector-General of Customs is being rapidly reproduced on the former model—viz., a one-story building—and will be ready for the I. G. by 16th December.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 28th ult:—

The Tientsin Taotai, accompanied by his family and staff, went to Peking with Gen. Mei on Wednesday.

The King of Italy's birthday was celebrated in the "Italian Settlement" by the Chinese hanging out flags and lanterns.

Jung Lu's house in Peking having been destroyed during the siege, he has just bought another property valued at Tls. 100,000.

Reports in some quarters state Viceroy Chang will be made a member of the Grand Council, and his place may be taken by Sheng Taotai.

Two out of the three Chinese camps on the North side of Tientsin City have been demolished and the other is in process of destruction.

The Board of Punishment is said to be very energetically executing brigands, every day seeing a batch of them despatched to the execution ground.

The *Chih Pao* states the Chinese officials are preparing to take over Tientsin City in the ninth moon! We congratulate the *Chih Pao* on its accurate knowledge.

The Chinese troops now in Peking are said to be well disciplined, and sentries are being posted, a hitherto untried experiment in Chinese military camps.

A very brilliant meteor was observed on the night of the 20th instant travelling from S.E. to N.W. It is stated by some residents to have been of a bright red, and remarkably large and brilliant.

An edict has been issued ordering the gates of Peking through which the Imperial cortege will pass to be decorated with red and blue silk, as at the time of the Emperor's marriage.

We are glad to hear that an experiment is now being tried at the Tientsin Station, by which Mahomedans are being substituted for Chinese as coolies, and the headmen have given a guarantee that there will be no robbery or trouble.

The *Je Je* states it has received a letter from Peking to the effect that the Foreign Ministers have asked Sir Robert Hart to devote a certain amount of the money left unlooted in his offices at the time of the siege to dredging the Grand Canal.

The high officials of the Six Boards are memorialising to have their offices within the Palace so that after their audiences with the Throne they can return to their offices and the transaction of their business more conveniently. It is probable that the officials would also feel a trifle more secure within the sacred precincts of the Palace!

Private advices from Peking contradict all the native statements concerning the work being done in the Palace, and we are assured that nothing has so far been done. The work of repairing the Palace, according to Chinese, has been pushed on rapidly, and as seen from the front gate the walls of the buildings look very smart once more.

A letter has been received here from M. Trudinger of the C. I. M. who reached Hsian-fu safely on August 12th, where he is going about his work quite as usual, the presence of the Court in no way making any difference. Eight of the C. I. M. missionaries are now working in the province of Shensi, but Dr. Edwards, who was reported to be in Hsian with Dr. Creasy Smith and Major Pereira, is still in Taiyuen-fu. Mr. D. E. Hoste of the C. I. M., who recently passed through here, expressed the opinion that no further trouble would occur in Shansi for some years.

We are glad to see the following promotions published in G. G. O.'s 714, dated 9th August, 1901:—Captains to be Majors—10th July, 1901. A. R. Dick, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, F. M. Edwards, D.S.O., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, A. W. S. Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, J. C. W. Erek, 23rd Madras Infantry, W. A. Oswald, 6th Burma Battalion, E. C. Ryall, 1/4th Gurkhas, A. W. Cripps, Supply and Transport Corps, C. M. Crawford, 2/5th Gurkhas, P. W. Drake-Brockman, 5th Bengal Infantry, A. W. Leonard, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, I. Philipps, 1/5th Gurkhas. Lieutenants to be Captains—10th July, 1901. W. H. Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers, G. B. Sanford, 1/4th Gurkhas, F. L. Swift, 4th Punjab Infantry, R. J. C. Eastwood, 30th Bombay Infantry, H. R. Hopwood, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, T. L. Leeds, 4th Punjab Infantry, W. L. Cotton, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, L. M. P. Deas, 19th Bombay Infantry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
9th October.

SIR,—In your leaderette on the late Ameer of Afghanistan you give expression to a different opinion as to his merits to those of other people who knew something about him, and I enclose a copy of verses by Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and Scind, who had good reason to know the late Ameer. If you can give room for them, they will express the character of the dead potentate much better than people could who did not know him so well as Sir Alfred Lyall. Kipling was writing on fairly good information when he penned the "Ameer's Mercy."—Yours, etc.,

SIMLA.

(Enclosure.)

THE AMEER'S MESSAGE.

BY SIR ALFRED C. LYALL, K.C.B.

I.

Abdurrahman, the Durani Khan, to the Ghilzaie Chief wrote he:

"God has made me Ameer of the Affghans, but thou on thy hills art free.

I rule by the sword and signet; I care not to flatter or bribe;

I take nor fee nor service of the noble Ghilzaie tribe.

Nor pledge nor promise I ask of thee; I pardon if all men know

That thy heart has been hard against me, and thy friend has been my foe.

For the sons of Sher Ali are exiles, their best men broken or fled;

And those who escaped are homeless, and all who remained are dead.

Such is the work of the Merciful, whose will is to smite or to save;

It is He gives wealth and vengeance, or tears o'er a bloodstained grave.

Now, while the swords are a moment still, ere ever fresh blood shall run,

I look for a wise man's counsel, and I would that Affghans were one.

From Merv, last home of the free-lance, the clansmen are scattering far,

And the Turkman horses are harnessed to the guns of the Russian Tsar.

So choose thou of all my liegemen, or choose thou of all my host,

One true man, loyal-hearted, whomever thou trustest most,

Whom thy tribe has known and honoured, to bring thee in safety and peace;

Thou shalt ride unscathed to Kabul, and the feud of our lives shall cease."

II.

The Ghilzaie chief wrote answer: "Our paths are narrow and steep.

The sun burns fierce in the valleys, and the snow-fed streams run deep;

The fords of the Kabul river are watched by the Afridee;

We harried his folk last springtide, and he keeps good memory.

High stands thy Kabul citadel, where many have room and rest;

The Ameers give welcome entry, but they speed not a parting guest;

So a stranger needs safe escort, and the oath of a valiant friend.

Whom shall I choose of those I know? Whom ask the Ameer to send?

Wilt thou send the Vazir, Noor Ahmed, the man whom the Ghilzaies trust?

He has long lain lost in a dungeon, his true, bold heart is dust.

Wilt thou send the Jamsheedee Aga, who was called from the western plain?

He left the black tents of his horsemen, and he led them never again.

Shall I ask for the Mollah, in Chuzni, to whom all Affghans rise?

He was bid last year to thy banqueting—his soul is in Paradise.

Where is the chief Faizullah, to pledge me the word of his clan?

He is far from his pine-clad highlands, and the vineyards of Kohistan:

He is gone with the rest—all vanished; he passed through thy citadel gate.

Will they come now, these I have chosen? I watch for their faces, and wait;

For the night-shade falls over Kabul, and dark is the downward track,

And the guardian hills ring an echo of voices that warn me back;

Let the Ghilzaie bide on his mountain, and depart, as thy message has said.

When but one sure friend the Ameer shall send—when the tombs give up their dead."

[We gladly publish our correspondent's letter and Sir Alfred Lyall's poem, but we would point out that we were considering the late Ameer from the standpoint of his political value for the maintenance of the peace of Central Asia. Oriental and Occidental methods of keeping the peace often differ, as do the ideas of the virtues of Princes. Not even all Westerners agree about Macchiavelli's advice to his Prince. The merit of the Ameer is that he guided a turbulent kingdom so long without mishap and remained on terms with two powerful neighbours. This entitles him to the title of wise at least.—ED. D.P.]

HONGKONG'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

9th October.

SIR,—In the address of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, to the Legislative Council at the meeting on Thursday, the 26th ult., His Excellency stated "That the present financial position of the Colony is satisfactory, and that on the 31st December, 1900, there was a balance of assets over liabilities of \$1,100,785 69, which does not include the value of silver at the Mint, \$40,415.82" (paid for I presume as it appears to be considered as an asset)—so that the actual balance of assets over liabilities was on 31st December last \$1,141,201.51. What is the necessity for such a large credit balance? and how is the money invested?

Surely it is not intended that the present residents in the Colony shall pay for all the intended new buildings—official ones and improvements of one sort and another—and that a loan will not be raised whereby our successors could pay their share of the permanent buildings and improvements of this Colony? The Chancellor of the Exchequer in London when he finds a balance at the credit of a year's revenue, and that a succeeding year will also probably leave a larger balance, immediately announces that certain Taxes and Duties will be reduced for the coming year.

Why is such not done here? The 13 per cent. per annum we have now been paying for some years and at present on rents which in most cases are nearly if not quite double what they were 5 years ago is a very heavy tax indeed, and a reduction I think should certainly be made in the above rate for the year 1902, and a larger reduction in future years if possible.

I shall be glad, as I am sure many other ratepayers also will be, if the Hon. T. H. Whitehead will ask some questions on the subject to-morrow by His Excellency the Governor's leave, as I am afraid that, as the second reading of the Ordinance comes on to-morrow, it will also be read a third time then, and passed. So if anything can be done in order to get the 13 per cent. reduced, urgency is needed.—Yours, etc.,

RATEPAYER.

THE GAGE STREET MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

9th October.

SIR,—The man who fired the fatal shots was executed because the officials feared that he would surrender to the British Government and give evidence. They are now looking for his accomplices. It is a well known fact that when Mr. Yeung Ku Wan was assassinated the detectives of the Colony were bribed by the Cantonese authorities to the extent of several thousand dollars. It is also a well known fact that many of the discharged detectives have joined the Canton Government in various capacities. Many of Yeung's friends would

like to speak, but they are simply overawed. Just imagine this in a British Colony!

So well informed is the Viceroy Tao Mn by his numerous secret spies and informers that he knows exactly the name and position of every Chinaman who leaves here for Canton. In fact, his system of espionage is complete. What are our detectives paid for?

The man Ng Shui Shang, who has just been banished for being connected with the assassination of Yeung Ku Wan, has had much to do with the corruption of our detective force.

Surely the British Government are not going to allow this gross offence against British rule to go unnoticed. It should be a question for the House of Commons.—Yours, etc.,

SURPRISED.

P.S.—Friends thank you from the depth of their hearts for what you are doing in the cause of justice.

HONGKONG'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 10th October.

SIR,—I have to thank your contributor "Ratepayer" for writing and you for publishing his letter of 9th instant, bringing to public notice the oppressive house-tax now levied by the Government.

I trust this publicity will have the effect of getting the tax reduced to 10 per cent. or even less, and I for one would still be contributing, living in the same house as I occupied five years ago, a larger amount to the public revenue than I did then.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER RATEPAYER.

CHANGE DOINGS.

The Morrow of September Settlement, Hongkong, 1901.

"Reverse the spell," he cries,

"And let it fairly now suffice,

The gamble has been shown."

Another heavy load, and, judging from appearances, the last of its kind, for a time at all events, has been lifted off the market with the close of this settlement, which, however, did not pass without causing considerable damage, particularly to the small fry. Very few, indeed, of this class of operators have come out of the fray with a whole skin, while on the other hand, a goodly number perhaps have no skin left. Some instances have also been reported where engagements could not fully be met, and a compromise had to be arranged. In spite of this, however, we were not so badly off as our friends up north, where, it has been reported, several rash operators were "hammered," and it cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that since the August settlement there was a great falling off in prices on the Bialto of the Model Settlement, followed by an almost entire suspension of business, the principal cause for which state of affairs being, as it was here, the heavy drop in Dock shares. But whereas the fall in our Docks was limited to about \$50 per share (heavy enough in all conscience) and our market was able to withstand the strain tolerably well, Farnhams dropped the alarming figure of about \$100 per share and played the very "old Harry" with the northern market. In fact, it is not unlikely that our market suffered not a little in consequence of the shaken confidence thus brought about up there. It is a curious coincidence that the same kind of stock should have been the cause of the trouble both in Shanghai and Hongkong. We may, nevertheless, console ourselves with the fact that things might have been worse. At the time of the month when it was expected that the most acute stage would be reached, that is when the month was just out of its teens, matters began to assume a different aspect, a general demand set in, and all available stock, on the market was rapidly taken up. Docks had then touched their lowest figure, \$270, but did not remain long at that rate, and by settlement time were up to \$282½, while at time of writing shares are hard to obtain at \$290. Quite a considerable business has been done forward, from December and up to March. Of course, this sudden rise cannot be entirely due to the altered tone of the market, but is in some measure due

to the fact that the company's business is better than it was a while back. It may not be out of place to mention here that Farnhams have also taken a big spurt, while business generally up north has been quite lively of late. Banks have been solid and steady the whole month through, sellers ruling the market and succeeding in establishing a substantial rise without having to part with many shares. The closing rate is \$617½ firm. Sugars have, without a doubt, taken the majority of operators by surprise, when all of a sudden a determined enquiry pushed the rate up from \$135 to \$150. As usually happens in this stock, our Shanghai friends had the lead of us in being first in the market. They managed to secure a fair number of shares from this market, both cash and forward, on rather cheap terms, before it was realised here that there was something up. On dit, the company's profits so far have been phenomenal. Indos slackened a little when Shanghai threw a few lots on the market. This, however, they may have done as a blind, for they quickly faced about and began buying at rapidly advancing rates, which rose from \$134 to \$145, closing very firm. As the northern operators are the principal holders of these shares, our market was very soon cleared of all available scrip. The Douglas report and statement of accounts was published during the month, but it does not appear to have given entire satisfaction, as shares were freely offering since, \$44.00 cum div. having been accepted. China Manilas appear at last to be coming into favour, being enquired after at \$59. Lands changed hands in large quantities at advancing rates, from \$190 to \$194. Mining, after a long spell of inactivity, came in for a fair demand from Singapore. The stocks thus favoured were Raubs and Jebebus. The former has shown a good crushing, viz., 2200 oz., the biggest we have had in a long time. The rise was from \$12 to \$14, at which latter rate they close easy. Jebebus spurted from \$4½ to \$6½, but fell back to \$5½, closing weak.

ESA.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

The twenty-eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at noon on the 10th inst. in the Company's offices, Queen's Buildings. Mr. R. L. Richardson (Chairman) presided, and there were present Messrs. N. A. Siebs, C. S. Sharp, G. H. Medhurst, H. W. Slade (Directors), W. J. Saunders (Secretary), A. B. Rouse, C. H. P. Hay, C. M. G. Burnie, H. J. M. Carvalho, J. A. Carvalho, A. G. Morris, B. Byramjee, R. C. Wilcox, W. A. Cruickshank, W. R. Ray, and A. Finke. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report has been in your hands for nearly three weeks, and with your permission we will take it as read. The premium income for the year 1900 amounts to nearly three million dollars and exceeds the premium income for the year 1899 by more than \$300,000. On the other hand, the losses are also some \$300,000 more than they were in 1899. The percentage of underwriting profit is, therefore, not so good as last year, and it is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding this we are able to recommend an increased dividend of \$23 per share, compared with \$20 per share last year. This is mainly due to the increased interest account, which in its turn is due partly to the growth of our various reserve funds and partly to the increase in premium receipts. We propose to place \$75,000 to Reserve Fund, which will raise this fund to the round sum of one million and a half of dollars, and to carry forward the balance, viz., \$292,000, against outstanding losses and claims. This finishes with the year 1900. As regards the figures for the year 1901, they differ very little from the figures shown for the year 1900 in last year's report and are so far satisfactory. I would like to point out to shareholders that, as regards the first six months of 1901, there is no very large increase either in premium receipts or in interest as compared with 1900, and that, therefore, they must not expect another step upwards of three dollars in the dividend next year. Considering the state of trade all over the world and especially in the East, I think it is a matter

for congratulation that the premium receipts show no diminution. Turning now to the balance sheet, there is a reduction compared with last year of some \$38,000 in the Exchange Fluctuation Account, and a reduction of some \$59,000 in the Investment Fluctuation Account. The former is due to the fact that our Sterling balances have been carried out at the exchange of 2s. to the dollar, and is, therefore, a purely nominal reduction. The decrease in the Investment Fluctuation Account is due to the fall in the market value of our best Sterling securities, and it is very fortunate that we have this fund to fall back upon for this purpose. The Reinsurance Fund and Underwriting Suspense Account both show satisfactory increases, and I think all will admit that the position of the Society is altogether a very sound one. Before proposing the adoption of the report I shall be glad to answer any questions that you may wish to ask.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. MORRIS—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, and I can only say I am not only satisfied and gratified myself, but am sure it must be the same with the whole body of shareholders.

The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. FINKE proposed that Messrs. Sharp and Medhurst be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. BYRAMJEE seconded, and the proposal was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. RAY, seconded by Mr. WILCOX, Messrs. T. H. Cox and W. Hutton Potts were re-elected auditors.

CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

SPORTING AND OTHER NOTES.

I hear some talk of a regatta, but have not heard yet if the V.R.C. and Rowing Club are holding it together or whether it is to be run by the V.R.C. alone. Last year's regatta was a fiasco, and it is a pity the two Clubs do not run it together this year and thus get more interest taken in the event and more enthusiasm shown, as in old days. The V.R.C. cannot run the regatta alone, as most of the older rowing members (the backbone of rowing) have left them and joined the new Club. The fact of the matter is that there is not room for two rowing Clubs in the Colony, and before the V.R.C. start their new building it is to be hoped that all those interested in rowing will join forces and that the Club over the way will cease to exist, as from what I learn it is not a very popular institution or at any rate is not made much use of by the older members who formed it.

At the cricket match on Saturday no new member came off except Radcliffe, and he certainly deserves his place in any Hongkong XI that can be put on the field. Of the old members Burnie, who is one of our best cricketers, showed decidedly the best form on either side, and if he likes to give up golf for a bit and practice cricket he should be in the first half dozen chosen for the interport matches.

The griffins are a very fair lot, and at least fifty should come to the post, but with so many animals of one class it will be a difficult matter to arrange races for them. As regards races for last year's griffins there are not enough in the Colony now to make a decent race, and we might just as well have an open race each day for all horses, limiting the height if necessary. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the longest purse winning an open race, but any man who has had any experience of racing knows that the horse which costs most seldom wins and that usually it is the fittest horse which wins oftener than any other, however much he cost. Open one race a day at any rate, and let those members who own or care to buy a hack that can race a bit have their share of the fun.

On the 7th inst. the General Annual Meeting of the Jockey Club was held. The Chairman in his opening remarks, which were chiefly confined to the report of the Club and accounts, told the meeting that they would be asked later

to vote on a resolution giving the Stewards about to be elected power to formulate a programme for the following year which should be binding on the Stewards elected next year (should it appear to be necessary). The words in parenthesis suggest that there was a doubt in the Chairman's mind as to the necessity of formulating a programme for next year, but it seems to me that the formulation of a programme for next year's racing is of the greatest importance possible. What encouragement is there for a man to pay \$400 for a griffin and only be able to race him for one year? I think that races should be fixed for this year's griffins for next year and possibly for the year after as well. Mr. Master made some very pertinent remarks as to the necessity of having an adequate set of rules, and it is a pity he was not elected on the Committee, as he is evidently desirous of making the many necessary changes and of keeping up-to-date. In this all the members, except apparently the Chairman and the Committee, were with him, as was shown by the unanimous support his suggestions received at the meeting. I say that the Chairman and the Committee apparently do not wish to keep up-to-date, as the Chairman speaking for himself (and I presume the Committee at Saturday's meeting) said that the Hongkong Jockey Club had hitherto had proper rules and regulations, and in support of that statement he said that the rules were in his hands and the regulations were printed on the front page of the programme. He seemed to think that this was a satisfactory state of affairs!!!

Our senior member and leading light in the Council does not apparently desire to keep up with the times in sporting matters, and like a good many more in Hongkong he is inclined to go on the principle that what has served for a quarter of a century will continue to do for us. I am, I confess, surprised that a man who has given birth to such large and progressive schemes as the Praya Reclamation and the project for moving the Naval Yard should not fall into the reform line when applied to sport. Surely Mr. Chater has not through long residence on the fringe of the Middle Kingdom become infected with the celestial hatred of change! The past has been glorious, they urge, let us therefore perpetuate the past. Now I humbly submit that we cannot stand still in sport any more than in commerce, and so I say that we should continue to urge an up-to-date programme and regulations.

VETERAN.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

On Saturday, the 5th inst. the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club was held in the City Hall, when the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., presided over a gathering of over forty gentlemen. Amongst those present were Sir Thomas Jackson, Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Mr. Max Grote, Mr. D. Gillies, Mr. E. W. Rutter (Stewards), Mr. T. J. Hough (Clerk of Course), Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. J. Thurburn, Colonel Collard, Major Gwynne, and Messrs. A. Babington, H. P. White, H. Humphreys, G. C. C. Master, G. K. H. Bruton, R. K. Leigh, A. G. Morris, G. T. Veitch, R. Shewan, G. L. Tomlin, J. Goosmann, A. Haupt, A. H. Rennie, W. A. Cruickshank, C. C. Cohen, R. A. Gubbay, M. Northcote, W. Farmer, A. G. Stokes, J. Orange, J. Macgregor Forbes, A. R. Ezekiel, D. Sassoon, I. P. Madar, Hancock, and G. P. Lammert.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,—You have heard the report just read by the Clerk of the Course, which, together with the Honorary Treasurer's accounts, were circulated some days ago. As mentioned in the report, the Stewards have great pleasure in again recording a successful financial year, inasmuch as having started with a debit balance of \$10,850.58, they are able to present accounts showing a debit balance of only \$4,217.81, which means in brief that the Club is \$6,632.77 better off than it was last year. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the

fact that the buildings in the Happy Valley underwent a thorough overhaul last winter. This work, which was done under the supervision of the Club architects, accounts in some measure for the large increase of expenditure under the heading of "Upkeep." You will see the "Expenses of the Meeting" have increased considerably. Commencing with the item of "Ticket Inspectors, Clerks, &c.," more of these assistants had to be engaged, and so in other items down to matcheds, more accommodation being required. Coming to the next heading, that of "Stakes" and "Prizes," you will observe that the Club paid out \$12,952.00, half as much again as in the previous year, which was a record one; and it is a matter for congratulation that the Club's finances were able to stand such a strain. Turning to the credit side of the account, I may remark that "Entrance Fees" and "Subscriptions" as well as "Entries and Nominations" both show a slight falling off from last year, while, by the sale of tickets, etc., the Club's funds benefitted to the extent of \$21,171.82. The income from rent of Stands, &c., amounts to \$1,900, a little less than that of the previous year. Referring to the sport afforded last meeting, the members and the public had the opportunity of entering animals and seeing them run in two or three different classes, which was brought about by our not being able to obtain China ponies in sufficient numbers and quality to race. We had therefore to draw up a programme admitting China ponies which had been raced or kept over, devoting the ordinary subscription griffin race to walers subscribed for with that purpose in view, and being still short of a sufficient number of animals to ensure the ordinary number of races filling, a further lot of Australian waler griffins were imported and classified Derby griffins. The running of these different classes of Walers left such an impression on owners generally, that, on finding the atmosphere in the North had not cleared sufficiently to warrant them holding out for the vague chance of a supply of China pony griffins coming down, negotiations were opened with Australia and Singapore with a view to getting walers all of one class. The Singapore tender by Mr. Abrams was accepted, and 72 galloways were subscribed for; and 71 of these animals arrived here on Thursday last, of which 62 have since been passed. When these griffins were subscribed for, the Stewards were approached on the subject of the allotment of races during the coming meeting, when they informed the subscribers that certain races would be set aside for them. In this connection you will be asked later to vote on a resolution giving the Stewards you elect to-day power to formulate a programme for the following year (should it appear to them necessary), which shall be binding on the Stewards elected next year. The awkward bend in the course which occurs at the three-quarter mile starting post has always been a source of dissatisfaction, and it has occurred to some members that an improvement could be effected by diverting the course at the five furlong post, across what used to be a garden, on to the Recreation Ground in the direction of the Lee Yuen Sugar Refinery, where a three-quarter mile starting post could be erected, having a straight lead thence to the Black Rock. The Stewards have concurred in this suggestion, and the Clerk of the Course has opened correspondence with the Government on the subject. It is estimated that the cost of levelling, cutting down trees, turfing track and making the additional part of the course (including rails) will come to about \$750. With these facts in your possession, you will presently be asked to vote on a resolution empowering the incoming Stewards to proceed with this improvement, providing always the scheme receives Government sanction. With these remarks, I beg to propose that the Report and Accounts be passed. (Applause.)

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN moved that the report and accounts as submitted be accepted and passed.

This was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. HOUGH, at the request of the Chairman, then read the report of the Gymkhana Committee, which was as follows:—

GYMKHANA REPORT.

Three gymkhanas were held during the past season, namely, on the 29th June, the

24th August, and the 28th September. Owing to the small number of ponies available to run at the gymkhanas it became very difficult to make up satisfactory programmes, and, although the first gymkhana appeared to be a very dull and uninteresting affair, and the entries very sparse, the entries for the second and third were very much better and there were very fair attendances of spectators. It should be possible next season, with more ponies in the Colony, to hold a series of successful meetings, but the first of the series should most certainly be held earlier than the month of June. It would be better if the first gymkhana meeting was held in the month of April and successive ones during the months of May, June, July and August, postponements taking place in case of the weather being unfavourable. Owing to the falling off in the number of subscribers it is feared that the balance, after all accounts are paid, will be much smaller than it used to be some three or four years ago. If a larger number of ponies had been running, it would probably have meant increased entrance fees and in all probability a larger attendance.

Mr. MASTER—I take it that there will be no objection to gymkhanas being held next year? I think the question is usually asked at the annual general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—A resolution is brought forward after the general business of the meeting is over, and I will be pleased if you bring it forward then. The next business is the election of Stewards.

Mr. MASTER—I have several matters to bring forward in connection with the management of the Club, and I think, if I am in order, that according to Rule 20 I may be heard before the Stewards are elected.

The CHAIRMAN (after consulting Rules)—Yes, certainly.

Mr. MASTER—It is a matter of indifference to me whether I bring it before the meeting now or afterwards, so long as I am permitted to speak.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, go on now.

Mr. MASTER then said that what he wanted to bring before the notice of the meeting was the fact that in his opinion the present rules of the Club wanted revising and adding to, and that they should have an adequate set of rules such as other clubs had. In this connection he might explain that he was not the writer of the article signed "Veteran" in Friday's *Daily Press*. He had these ideas in his mind for some time, and only waited for an opportunity such as the present one to give expression to them. The existing rules were passed in 1844, and there had been few additions or alterations since then. He submitted that they ought to have an adequate set of rules such as those obtaining in Indian racing circles and in the Straits Racing Association. The same thing applied to the registration of colours and the regulation of measurement. Under the present system, in the matter of rules, no one could get information on a particular point until someone fished out a *Ruff's Guide*. The Jockey Club of England had passed a certain set of rules, and the Hongkong Jockey Club followed them, but everybody did not carry a *Ruff's Guide* about. Again, if the Jockey Club rules were searched nothing would be found about weight for inches. Last year the waler carried the same weight with regard to height as the China pony, namely, three pounds per inch, which was all very well for the China pony. Hongkong, in fact, continued Mr. Master, occupied a position that was unique in the racing world. Last year they imposed a penalty of three pounds per inch on walers, whereas in India, where they had been racing the same class of pony for years and years, the scale was three pounds each quarter of an inch, or twelve pounds an inch. "Now," asked Mr. Master, "do we know more about it here than they do in India? And the same rules apply in the Straits." He was going to ask the meeting to pass a resolution that the present rules be revised and that an adequate set of rules relating to racing matters be added to them. A committee of about five or six—some stewards, some members—might be appointed to deal with the whole question, and their proposals could be submitted at an extraordinary general meeting to be held hereafter. The interests of the Club must be better served by having adequate

rules than by continuing in the present happy-go-lucky way. If the meeting was with him, said Mr. Master, he need not enlarge upon the question nor go into details as to what these rules should be. That could be left to the committee, which might also be asked to follow the Indian rules so far as they were applicable. There was another matter to be referred to—the registration of colours. Why should not owners register their colours? "If," said Mr. Master, "I go away for two or three years, I come back and find someone else racing under my colours." One other thing he had almost omitted to mention was that he thought this the wrong time of year to hold the annual general meeting. He was of opinion that it ought to be held within a reasonable time after the annual race meeting. Things were then fresh in members' minds, whereas by waiting till October they were forgotten. He would suggest that April or May be the month in which the annual meeting should be held. Mr. Master then proposed the following resolution:—"That a Committee be formed consisting of three stewards and three other members of the Club to revise the existing rules, regulations and bye-laws of the Club, and to add thereto an adequate set of rules of racing, such rules to include adequate rules regulating measurement, weight for inches, scale, restriction as to height, annual remeasurement up to six years of age, registration of colours, etc., and that such revised rules and an adequate set of rules of racing be submitted to an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Club, convened by the then stewards for such purpose, and to be held before the end of November next. That one of the revised rules do provide for the annual general meeting of the members of the Club being held in the month of April or May, instead of, as at present, during the month of October."

Mr. CRUICKSHANK seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said that whilst personally agreeing with the remarks made by Mr. Master regarding new rules and regulations, he wished to mention that it was not quite correct to say there was not a copy of *Ruff's Guide* in Hongkong.

Mr. MASTER—Pardon me, I did not say that. I myself am a subscriber to *Ruff's Guide*.

Continuing, the CHAIRMAN said the Hongkong Club was a subscriber, and he himself was one. Mr. Master, further, was wrong in saying the Club had hitherto not had proper rules and regulations. The rules he held in his hand, and the regulations would be seen on the front page of the programme. Whilst the Club had heretofore managed to get on very satisfactorily with these rules and regulations in *Ruff's Guide*, yet he might say that he was of the same opinion as Mr. Master that probably a new set of rules was necessary. With regard to the second portion of the resolution, about the meeting in April, he might mention that this matter had had the consideration of the stewards already. A committee was appointed to go into that question, and they came eventually to the conclusion—although the committee never reported, because Mr. May, who was one of the committee, had left the Colony—that it would be better to have the meeting as they had it now, and he would tell them why. Supposing they had the meeting immediately after the races and they elected stewards, probably, when the next race meeting came round, out of those elected they would not have half of them in the Colony. There was a lot of shifting about by people going away, and the stewards of next race meeting would be the men elected by the remaining stewards, which, he thought, would not be a very satisfactory thing to do. If Mr. Master would eliminate the latter portion of his motion, the stewards whom they were about to elect would go into the questions that had been raised, and would draw up new rules. What the meeting had to do was virtually to give an expression of opinion, and the stewards would no doubt give effect to it. (Applause.)

With regard to the meeting, Mr. MASTER asked if it would meet the case to have two meetings instead of one? The race meeting was held in February, and if anyone had anything to say concerning it he had to hold his tongue until October. Take, for instance, the matter of the three-quarter-mile post. If the stewards had been able to hold a meeting

immediately after the races at which the whole question could have been gone into, the alterations would be completed and the turf growing, whereas now it probably would not grow until next summer.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be a matter for the stewards to decide whether there would be two meetings—a meeting for the election of stewards and another meeting immediately after the races for the expression of opinion from various members as to any improvements or the hearing of any grumbles. He would like to have a show of hands first on the question of whether these new rules and regulations should be started at once.

There was an unanimous show of hands in favour of the immediate preparation of a new set of rules.

The CHAIRMAN then called for a show of hands as to whether there should be two meetings or one.

A considerable majority voted in favour of there being two meetings each year, and the CHAIRMAN intimated that the stewards about to be elected would no doubt give effect to the wish of the meeting.

The next business was the election of stewards.

Mr. MACGREGOR FORBES spoke highly in favour of the appointment of Mr. Master, than whom, he contended there was no man in China who had identified himself more with the turf.

The ballot resulted as follows:—Sir Thomas Jackson, Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Colonel Collard, Messrs. Max Grote, D. Gillies, A. Babington, E. W. Rutter, and H. P. White.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

CRICKET.

FIRST XII v. NEXT XVIII.

The object of this match was to give non-members a chance of showing their form and to afford another trial to the more promising of the newcomers who played in the opening match. But by the 5th inst. the idea was in the air that a second match like the inaugural function was intended. This mistaken idea resulted in a preliminary discussion as to whether the law of cricket that the choice of innings shall be determined by the spin of a coin (we have not the rule by us and so cannot quote accurately) was on this occasion ousted by an alleged local custom which gave All-Comers the advantage of batting first. The rule of cricket, we are glad to say, prevailed, and the only effect of the discussion was to spend valuable time which, if available, might have sufficed to give the victory to the XVIII. The settlement of the question raised in favour of the recognised law of cricket will, it is hoped, furnish a precedent establishing that the inaugural match of each season is the only match in which there is, by local usage, no tossing for innings.

It was past noon, or over an hour late, when Maitland and Waymouth started the batting for the XII. The latter batsman with 35, Kriekenbeck with 21, Dyson with 37, Clifton-Browne with 39, and Mounsey with not out 19 all shaped well and were the chief contributors towards a total of 201. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th wickets fell for one additional run and all to the bowling of Edmundson, who, in the course of three successive overs, took 5 wickets for 13 runs! It was an inexplicable and shameful collapse. The wicket-keeper brought off two sound catches, but others were missed in other parts of the field. Burnie fielded well at mid-off, and was a paragon compared with some other fielders.

About 3.45, the XVIII opened batting with Cadogan and Radcliffe, the former being in his best smiting vein and making one fine drive over the eastern screen, whilst his partner's methods were more cautious: 61 was on the board before Cadogan left. Fifteen runs later the R.E. Captain was run out after a display of sound batting which very favourably impressed every one on the ground who understood cricket. Things went well for the XII till Burnie and Hooper got together. It was quite refreshing to see these two young civilians play with boldness and confidence. It is no disparagement of Hooper (whose fielding also had shown improvement) to say that Burnie played the better innings, for which no one had anything

but praise. Burnie has most of the advantages which aid the cricketer: he has youth, physique, reach and eyesight all in his favour; and we trust that his brilliant first appearance this season will fill him with run-getting confidence and make him keener than ever at the game. Probably he would make no mean bowler, too, with careful practice.

With 9 wickets down for 173 runs, the game was left drawn, considerably in favour of the XVIII handled by Mast; had the pace been forced as Cadogan showed it could be forced, a win would have been assured. In fielding, Cox and Preedy were a long way ahead of any one else on the ground: they gave an effective object lesson to all, which we hope all will learn, and demonstrated what charming factors in cricket are speed, alertness, quick returns and straight throwing. With ten men like them on a side, wouldn't the bowler have a time! Arthur was safe behind the sticks; he is out of practice, but we hope that practice will bring back his skill in stumping, for wickets are, after all, far more important than saved byes. We think that Dorehill bowled better than any one else on Saturday: he certainly had excusable luck. Lee and Cox were also successful! if the latter sticks to bowling practice, he will be of immense use to the Club, for certain. The only reason why the match was not finished was that chances were not accepted. Eighteen catches, we are informed, were dropped in the course of between five and six hours cricket; Surely an appalling number, even for the Hongkong Cricket ground! This means that 18 wickets were refused! Verily, cricketers are a merciful lot! And there remained only 9 wickets to fall at call of time! The complaint is that the height of the buildings about the ground excludes light and air! Here then is a job for Dr. A., Dr. C. and the S.B.

To-day the match will be Civilians *versus* Navy and Army, when a good game should result.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

FIRST XII.	
F. Maitland, b Smith	6
Capt. Waymouth, R.A., c Goldring, b Clapham	35
R. E. E. Kriekenbeck, 22 B.I., c & b Clapham	21
Major Dyson, A.P.D., c Burnie, b Lowe	37
Lieut. Clifton Browne, R.N., c Burnie, b Edmundson	39
P. A. Cox, b Edmundson	7
K. W. Mounsey, not out	19
J. E. Lee, b Edmundson	0
H. Arthur, c Cadogan, b Edmundson	0
Private Preedy, R.W.F., c Goldring, b Edmundson	10
Major Dorehill, R.A., run out	6
T. Sercombe Smith, c Rotherham, b Doctor	8
Extras	13
Total	201

NEXT XVIII.	
Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F., c Dyson, b Lee	38
Capt. Radcliffe, R.E., run out	29
Capt. Rotherham, R.W.F., b Waymouth	11
B. E. Hanson, c Maitland, b Dorehill	8
A. R. Lowe, c Preedy, b Dorehill	3
C. M. G. Burnie, not out	45
T. Hooper, l.b.w., Cox	25
Edmundson, b Lee	1
Geo. Grimble, did not bat	0
Capt. Clapham, R.A., b Cox	3
E. J. Davies, b Cox	3
McClaverty	
Smith, R.A.,	
M. J. Doctor	
Pestonjee	
H. A. Lammert	
Asgar	
P. W. Goldring	
T. C. Gray	
G. H. Edwards, b Lee	2
Extras	12
Total	177

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST XII.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gunner Smith	12	1	31	1
Doctor	14.4	3	29	1
Davies	5	1	13	—
Clapham	10	—	31	2
Radcliffe	4	—	14	—
Edmundson	12	—	51	5
Lowe	9	2	19	1

NEXT XVIII.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Waymouth	11	1	45	1
Preedy	8	1	30	—
Lee	13	2	27	3
Dorehill	11	2	26	2
Kriekenbeck	2	—	13	—
Cox	6.2	—	24	3

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On the 5th inst. the Hongkong Rifle Association team shot off the Imperial Challenge Match, which is open to teams from any Corps throughout the British Empire and to teams of any Rifle Association in Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Channel Islands, West Indies and Fiji. This is the first occasion on which Hongkong has entered the competition. Unfortunately Messrs. Lammert and Watson were absentees from the team. The following are the scores:—

	yds. 200	500	600	total
Mr. Marshall, ...	34	32	34	100
" Wake, ...	33	35	32	100
" Baldwin, ...	35	32	32	99
" McLennan, ...	33	35	30	98
" Pidgeon, ...	32	34	30	96
" Wallace, ...	32	30	33	95
" Cross, ...	31	32	32	95
" McDermott, ...	32	31	29	92
" Stewart, ...	28	27	32	87
" McKenzie, ...	29	22	30	81
Total, ...	319	314	314	943

HOCKEY.

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the Indian Brigade beat the Royal Navy at Hockey by four goals to two. The play of individuals of the Naval team was brilliant, but the team as a whole lacked the combination which their rivals displayed, who were also faster and quicker on the ball. The following were the teams:—

Indian Brigade:—Sloan, 22nd B.I., goal. Col. Welchman, 5th I., H.C., and Melville, 22nd B.I., backs; Luxmoore, 5th I., H.C., Kriekenbeck, 22nd B.I., and Baker, 22nd B.I. half-backs; Renton, 5th I., H.C., Hobson, 5th I., H.C., Burke, 22nd B.I., Smith, 2nd Rajputs, and Tregear, 5th I., H.C., forwards.

Royal Navy:—Mair, *Albion*, goal; Hawkins, *Argonaut*, and Lampen, *Ocean*, backs; Barrett, *Ocean*, Hancock, *Albion*, and Tweedie, *Albion*, half-backs; Lloyd, *Ocean*, Houseman, *Isis*, Kirnan, *Albion*, Copping, *Argonaut*, and Raymond, *Albion*, forwards.

On the 3rd inst. the 22nd B.I. beat H.M.S. *Albion* by six goals to love, but the battleship was not represented by quite their strongest team.

The following matches have also been arranged:—On Thursday, 10th inst., and Monday, 14th inst., the Indian Brigade play the Royal Artillery and H.M.S. *Argonaut*.

The Hongkong Hockey Club held their annual general meeting in the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club on Friday, the 11th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

HONGKONG BOAT CLUB.

There will be a scratch race for four-oared boats on Monday next, the 14th inst., at 5.15 p.m., over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile on the regatta course. A launch will leave Statue Wharf at 5 p.m. for the convenience of members, friends of members, and reporters. The following are the three competing crews:—

BOAT AND STATION.—No. 1.

F. C. Barlow (bow)	9st 9lbs
J. Plummer	9st 4lbs
C. Sherrington	12st 8lbs
E. A. Katsch (stroke)	9st 10lbs
G. R. Stevens, Jr. (cox)	

No. 2.

J. Bosnustow (bow)	11st 1lb
H. Heckford	11st 11lbs
H. L. Bingay, R.E.	11st 4lbs
E. W. Carpenter (stroke)	11st 7lbs
S. A. Seth (cox)	

No. 3.

H. Hursthouse (bow)	9st
W. J. G. Whitley	9st 5lbs
G. M. Young	12st 2lbs
H. Kennett (stroke)	9st 4lbs
H. Skött (cox)	

The *Bangkok Times* says, that Dr. Trumpp has been engaged as chief medical attendant for the Siamese army. The army has not hitherto had a foreign medical officer, but the serious difficulty that was experienced recently in dealing with an outbreak of beri-beri among the soldiers made the change advisable.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR OCTOBER.

The following scores were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.			
Commander Blackburn, R.N.	95	— 15	80
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie	80	+ 2	82
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	83	— 1	82
Major King, R.A.	95	— 11	84
Mr. E. J. Grist	92	— 5	87
Mr. R. L. Richardson	104	— 17	87

14 entries.

POOL.			
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie	80	+ 2	82
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	83	— 1	82
Mr. E. J. Grist	92	— 5	87
Mr. C. Palmer	96	— 9	87
Mr. R. L. Richardson	104	— 17	87

11 entries.

HONGKONG.

The Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the education question, as far as it affects Europeans in Hongkong, held its first sitting at St. Paul's College on the 9th inst. Another is held to-day.

There will be a parade of the Volunteer Corps at Headquarters to-day at 5 p.m. for the purpose of bidding good-bye to the Commandant, Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., on his vacating the command. We believe that a presentation is to be made.

A correspondent writes to us, asking: When is house No. 30, Cochran Street, going to be pulled down, and the balance of the debris of Nos. 32 and 34 to be removed? Why do not the authorities compel the landlords of those houses to have the work done at once? Judging from appearances, it will be another decade before the street becomes a fit thoroughfare.

There seems to be a perfect epidemic of cheating credulous Indians who are anxious to go to Australia to make their fortunes, but cannot obtain passage tickets as they are unable to speak English. This enables confidence tricksters of their own race to swindle them out of considerable sums on the plea that they will obtain the much desired tickets for them. Another case was brought to Mr. Hazeland's notice on Thursday, and Chief Detective Inspector Hansen has been instructed to look into the matter.

P. C. Riley died in the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday, and was interred at Happy Valley on Thursday afternoon, a large number of the police and friends attending. He had only recently returned from Japan, where he was sent for six weeks by the police authorities to recruit his health, which had given way. Riley went into hospital shortly after returning to the Colony, and never rose again. The cause of death has not yet been certified. Deceased, who was aged 25 years, was recruited from Ireland, and arrived here in October, 1898.

It will be learned with surprise and regret by many in the Colony that the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., the chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, has communicated to the Church Body his resignation. Mr. Cobbold is at present in England on a holiday and is due back here in November next, but has asked to be released on his return. Mr. Cobbold has been most successful in his work at the Cathedral, is an eloquent scholarly preacher, is much in sympathy with the musical portion of the service, and is most popular in all social circles. He will be much missed and it will be no easy task to find so painstaking and able a successor.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge, shipbrokers, 1, Queen's Buildings, on the 10th inst. bought for \$15,300 the British ship *Celeste Burrill*, now lying off Stonecutters' Island, which was put up for auction by Mr. G. P. Lammert. The purchase was made on behalf of clients in Manila, who will use the vessel for the purposes of a hulk. The competition was keen, there being present a number of Chinese bidders, who were anxious to purchase. The first bid of \$5,000 for the ship itself immediately rose to \$14,000, where it stopped, but afterwards advanced to \$14,300, then \$15,000, and lastly \$15,300—Messrs. Lamke and Rogge's bid—at which amount the lot was knocked down, no one being willing to make an advance. The same firm bought the ship's chronometer and patent log for \$105, making a total for both purchases of \$15,405.

The V.R.C. has challenged the Hongkong Boat Club to a boat-race over a mile and a half course. The challenge, we understand, has been accepted.

On the 6th inst. a fisherman on a junk in Shauiwan Bay was aloft putting a rope through a block, when he lost his hold and fell to the deck, a distance of twelve feet. He received internal injuries from which he died an hour afterwards.

A notification is published in the *Gazette* that the following committee has been appointed by the Governor in Council to look after the Queen's Recreation Ground and to draw up regulations for its management:—Director of Public Works (Chairman), Commander Orpen R.N. (Naval representative), Captain C. E. Bancroft, R.W.F. (Military), Captain W. Loring, R.A. (Polo Club), Hon. J. Thurburn (Golf Club), Frank Browne, Esq. (Football Club), E. A. Ram, Esq. (Cricket Club), H. Pinckney, Esq. (Hockey Club), T. F. Hough, Esq. (Jockey Club), and W. Armstrong, Esq. (Victoria Recreation Club).

Mr. Hazeland gave judgement at the Magistrate's court on the 7th inst. in the case of Ng Yan Kum, a steersman, who was charged with cheating Leung Soong Kum, a fishing-junk owner in respect of \$22.30 advance of wages, as previously reported. The judgement was in favour of defendant, whose discharge was ordered by the Magistrate, holding that defendant merely committed a breach of contract. At the same time his Worship strongly commented on the state of things existing at Shauiwan, which enables sailors actually to hold the whip hand over their employers. Did a British sailor commit the same offence he could at once be punished for it.

The police are at present investigating an incident which occurred on the 5th inst., and which had a fatal termination. At seven o'clock on that morning, whilst a number of coolies were working on Conduit Road, at the top of Castle Road, a water buffalo came rushing down the road. The animal was evidently infuriated, and the coolies scrambled out of the way. One, however, aged 22, was knocked down and gored, the bull immediately afterwards disappearing down the road. The injured coolie was tended by his fellow-workmen, who subsequently tried to get him off in a launch to his friends at Yaumati. The launch people, however, who were natives, refused to allow him to be taken on board, as they thought the case one of infectious disease. He was taken back to the matshed on Conduit Road erected for the housing of the coolies, and died there the same night. The body was afterwards placed in the roadway, where an Indian constable found it and had it removed to the Central Police Station, and thence to the public mortuary. The police are now endeavouring to trace the owner or owners of the buffalo which has not since been seen or heard of.

The fire in Queen's Road Central on the 6th inst., which we briefly reported on the 7th inst., occurred at No. 116, and but for the promptness of the Fire Brigade, who found the flames bursting out of the first and second floors when they arrived, the outbreak would have been serious. The ground floor, occupied by a money-changer, was not greatly damaged, but the floors above were practically burnt out. The premises are insured altogether for \$4,200—in the Yan On Insurance Company for \$2,000 and in the Chun On Company for \$2,200. The cause of the outbreak has not yet been ascertained, but the fire is supposed to have originated in the first floor, which was occupied by *fokis* and workmen. The second and top floor were unoccupied. A quarter of an hour after the firemen arrived, word came down from the Central Police Station to despatch help to Shauiwan, where another fire was in progress. Four men were sent on a quad-bicycle, but it broke down on the way, and caused delay. Fortunately, Inspector Robertson, of Shauiwan, with the help of the Chinese firemen under his command, was able to master the outbreak, and telephoned to the Central Station to that effect. The four men were consequently recalled. This second fire broke out in a two-story house, the ground floor of which was used as a paper shop and the floor above as a dwelling-house. The place was entirely destroyed, the damage, which is not covered by insurance, being estimated at \$4,000.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. C. Ford resumed his duties as Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department on the 26th ult.

A fair muster attended the march-out of the Volunteer Corps on Saturday, the 5th inst. The men were taken to the polo-ground at Causeway Bay and drilled, afterwards marching back to Headquarters and dispersing.

In the Union Church on the 6th inst. the Rev. G. J. Williams referred sympathetically from the pulpit, in the course of his sermon, to the death of Mr. R. Cooke, late assistant manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. Mr. Cooke was a very old and much esteemed member of the Union Church.

H.M.S. *Albion*, Captain W. W. Hewett, left for Amoy on the 5th inst. The ship will probably be away for several weeks. H.M.S. *Arctura* arrived on 5th inst. from Shanghai.

The British transport *Itria* arrived on the 7th inst. from Calcutta.

On the 9th inst. the British transport *Itria* left for Taku.

The British hospital-ship *Carthage*, which arrived from Shanghai on the 9th inst., had to take refuge off Gutzlaff Island from a typhoon.

H.M.S. *Rosario* left on the 9th inst. for Weihaiwei. On the 10th the British transport *Muttra* arrived from Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Envy poisoning case" ended at Singapore on the 3rd inst. in the acquittal of the prisoner.

Trade in Labuan appears to be going ahead, four North German Lloyd steamers being in port there in one day. The coal-mines of Labuan and Muara have been increasing their output lately.

Mr. H. I. Chope, the representative of the P. & O. Company at Singapore, is no longer Acting Agent there. The "Acting" passes from Mr. Chope's title, and he is now full Agent for the Company.

Papers to hand by the English mail announce that the King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Tatsugoro Nossé as Consul of Japan at Montreal; and of Mr. Gaston Ernest Liebert as Consul of France at Hongkong.

The case against William McGann, an Irish-American, of voluntarily causing hurt to Shaik Mahomedshah, the Sailors' Home watchman at Singapore, by stabbing him with a penknife, has resulted in McGann being sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet is to be increased by the addition of a new division of sailors on the 1st January next. At the same time, a special detachment of sailors will be formed at Port Arthur, which will be called the "Kwantung Division of Marines."

Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, left England for Tokyo on the 7th ult., proceeding via America. Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald are said to have much enjoyed their trip home, Sir Claude has naturally often been in consultation with the Foreign Office, but he has had a good holiday according to all accounts.

Mr. James W. Davidson, the United States Consul at Tamsui, was in Singapore last week en route to Formosa, after a visit to the United States on long leave. He has arranged in London the publication of a book on Formosa which should be of value, as Mr. Davidson is an able and independent writer.

The price of cattle has gone up in Singapore and the cattle-traders here, says the *Bangkok Times*, are naturally disgusted at being unable to take advantage of the big prices. Kelantan, however, is likely to reap the profit, as the prohibition against the importation into Singapore of cattle from that province has now been removed. Siam makes precious little effort to help the trade, though it is a very fair source of revenue to the Government. Is the country being drained of its stock by the export? the *Times* asks. Is there urgent need of the people being encouraged to pay more attention to breeding? It is sometimes said that is so, but we don't suppose that accurate information exists. There seems to be no system of notifying infectious diseases, and it is only after the diseased animals have been over half the country, and much harm done, that an order is issued to prohibit transport from infected districts.

H.R.H. Prince Abhakara has been appointed second in command of the Siamese Navy Department.

The French gunboat *Oler*, which is being sent up the Yangtze to Chungking, was built in Shanghai. She is an eleven-knot boat.

The Commodore has received from Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge the following telegram:—"The Tsungming Crossing entrance to the Yangtze is reported to be unsafe for all vessels."

M. Etienne Richet, who is charged by the French Government with a political mission in the Far East and who arrived at Haiphong by the *Manche* on the 2nd inst., will come on to Hongkong very shortly.

On the 28th ult. at Shanghai a cricket match, England v. Scotland, was played, resulting in an easy victory for the former. Scotland went in first and only made 86, the bowling of Mann and G. F. Lanning proving too much for them. England, on the other hand, made 183 for 4 wickets, A. E. Lanning running up 68 not out, and F. W. Potter 60.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1 lbs.	1899-00 lbs.
Yokohama	—	—
Kobe	—	—
Hiogo	10,593,706	11,782,517
	10,593,706	11,782,517

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1900-01 lbs.	1899-00 lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	24,492,015	32,433,942

SILK.

CANTON, 28th September.—Tsatlees.—No transactions have transpired. Re-reels.—Have weakened since our last, with very little doing. A sale is recently reported of 15 bales each Nos. 1 and 2 at \$595 to \$580. Filatures.—Business has been very quiet during the fortnight, as the disparity between home values and those ruling here has remained the same. Holders in general are, however, firm with few exceptions where want of money for the purchases of 5th crop Cocoons shows its influence. Short-reels.—Business has been very quiet, and the settlements during the fortnight amount to 100 to 150 bales only. Prices of highest grades have been well maintained, while those of medium grades show some weakness. The stock in all kinds is very light. We quote the following sales:—Mei Lun Hing 14/16 drs., \$760; Man Po Lun, Tack Wo Cheong, Min Tai Cheong 14/16 drs., at \$130. Waste.—The market has been fairly active, and prices are maintained, the more so as stocks are reduced and labour for opening the Waste is scarce and dear. Steam Waste Extra Selected unopened has been done at \$92 to \$93, and Extra-Extra opened at \$88 to \$89.

CAMPOR.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—The activity has been arrested, and the prices are declining. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.60 to \$8.65 pcl.
do. " 2, White.....	7.65 to 7.70 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...	6.15 to 6.20 "
do. " 2, Brown ...	6.00 to 6.05 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.50 to 8.55 "
do. " 1, White.....	7.55 to 7.60 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...	5.95 to 6.00 "
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.85 to 5.90 "
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.55 to 12.60 "
Shekloong "	10.70 to 10.80 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—Very small demands having come forward, the prices are going downward. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.70 to 2.75
" Round, Good quality	3.90 to 3.95
" Long	4.15 to 4.20
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.80 to 2.85
" Garden, " No. 1	3.55 to 3.60
" White.....	4.15 to 4.20
" Fine Cargo	4.30 to 4.35

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Stentor*, sailed on the 4th September. For London:—504 ½-chests tea from Amoy (particulars unknown), 485 boxes tea from Macao (particulars unknown), 1,109 boxes tea from Canton (particulars unknown), 6,581 boxes scented caper 138,201 lbs., 327 boxes congou 6,867 lbs., 2,241 bales hemp, 200 bales waste silk, 200 bales bambooware, 20 bales canes, 240 casks ginger, 1,750 cases preserves, 203 cases shell, 150 cases p. l. fans, 64 cases Chinaware, 9 cases cigars, 1 case plants, 190 pkgs. bulbs, 49 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For London opt. Goole:—135 bales pierced cocoons. For London opt. Glasgow:—60 casks ginger. For Glasgow opt. London:—150 casks ginger. For Liverpool:—6 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Hamburg:—200 bales galangal, 279 bales canes, 100 bales Chinacoot. For Hamburg:—8 cases shell.

Per steamers *Orestes*, sailed on the 14th September. For Liverpool:—750 bales hemp, 20 bales teamats, 42 cases curios, etc., 56 cases p. l. fans, 5 cases sundries. For Manchester:—205 bales waste silk, 10 cases blackwoodware.

Per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, sailed on the 14th September. For Manchester:—121 bales waste silk. For London opt. Manchester:—100 bales waste silk. For Lyons:—185 bales raw silk. For Gibraltar:—1 case curios. For London:—166 bales raw silk, 10 cases silks, 25 cases bristles, 2 cases feathers, 6 cases private effects. For Marseilles:—171 bales raw silk, 108 bales waste silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—Bengal ruled flat with little doing, prices have also declined, but at the close there is a better inquiry, and we quote New Patna at \$915, New Benares at \$900, "High Numbers" New Patna at \$920. Old Drug remains neglected.

Malwa, in sympathy with Bombay market, is very firm. We close:—

This Year's New	at \$880
Last "	910
2 "	920
3/4 "	930
4/5 "	950

Persian continues neglected.

STOCK.

Patna	2,391
Benares	995
Malwa	627
Persian	3,036

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—Small sales at slightly improved rates. Stock, about 2,000 bales.

Bombay,	19.00 to 21.00 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, }	21.00 to 23.50 "
and Dacca,	"
Shanghai and Japanese,	26.00 to 27.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo,	29.00 to 30.50 "
Sale: 450 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 11th October.—The dullness in our local markets has been more pronounced and only a few small sales are reported, but buyers will not pay these prices except for their most pressing wants. Goods under old contracts are now running low, and dealers do not lead us to expect any material improvement for some weeks to come. In the absence of demand our quotations, though showing some variation, must be considered more or less nominal.

The most salient feature of the fortnight has been the strong and sustained demand for Shanghai and the Northern Ports, and looking at the unprecedentedly heavy exports from Hongkong to these places, the question of supplies will ere long be engrossing the attention of our dealers, as beyond their own contract goods very little is coming forward for sale, and although their holdings are still fairly large, they will find it to their interest to continue buying to meet the Autumn demand next month.

The local Mill continues running full time, and with an increasing offtake, stocks are rapidly diminishing. A further improvement of one to two dollars and a half is observable in prices, and sales of about 500 bales No. 10s. and 12s. at from \$92½ to \$95 respectively have transpired.

Japanese Spinings.—There is still no change to be noticed in the position of this count. High prices in Japan and unfavourable exchange render any importation impracticable and business impossible.

Raw Cotton.—A small importation of 200 bales new Ningpo has arrived and samples placed on the market. The quality is good, but the yield is reported to be 25 per cent. short, the prices realised being \$30 to \$30½, but cannot now be repeated. The market for Indian descriptions has been very quiet, and the amount of business done has been small, say 141 bales machine ginned Bengal at \$23 and 195 bales at \$23½, leaving a stock of about 3,500 bales on the market. Quotations are: China \$28 to \$30, Indian \$18 to \$24.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 144 for T T and Rs. 144½ for Post. On Shanghai 73½ and on Yokohama 5½ per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local Spinings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending 5th instant, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 17,622 bales, comprising 125 bales No. 6s., 5,432 bales No. 10s., 1,800 bales No. 12s., 2,700 bales No. 16s. and 7,565 bales No. 20s., prices showing further improvement of one to two Taels, and market closing very strong. The unsold stock was estimated at 20,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales about 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 84 to 86 for No. 16s. and Tls. 87 to 88 for No. 20s., prices showing an advance of one to two Taels and market closing strong with light stocks.

Local.—Total sales (mostly forward delivery) 5,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 75 to 76 for No. 10s., Tls. 77 to 78½ for No. 12s., Tls. 81 to 81½ for No. 14s. and Tls. 84 to 85 for No. 16s., prices showing an advance of one Tael and market closing strong.

COALS.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—No sales of Japanese are reported. Small sales of Cardiff at \$20 and \$20½ ex Godown. Godown cargoes \$21.00, sellers.

Cardiff.....\$19.00 to 21.00, weak, ex ship, nominal
Australian \$12.00 to 12.50 ex godown, nominal
Yubari Lump...\$12.00 to 12.25 ex godown, nominal

Miki Lump.....	\$10.00 ex ship, nominal
Moji Lump	\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, quiet
Gay double }	10.50 ex godown
reeneed	"
Hongay Lump.....	8.50 ex ship } nominal
Hongay Dust	6.00 "
Briquettes	16.00 "

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 1,300 bales No. 10 at \$83 to \$94, 550 bales No. 12 at \$89 to \$92, 500 bales No. 16 at \$84½ to \$104, 1,100 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$116. *Grey Shirtings*: 3,000 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Cock at \$2.97½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Gold Lion at \$4.55, 4,800 pieces 8½ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.92½, 3,000 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Joss (1) at \$3.45. *White Shirtings*: 2,000 pieces Fox and Duck at \$6.50. *Mexican*: 750 piculs 32 Gold Dragon at \$2.80.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$75.00 to \$114.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.10 to 2.15
7 lbs.	2.20 to 2.30
8.4 lbs.	2.80 to 3.40
9 to 10 lbs.	3.45 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 "	3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.05 to 5.60
Fine.....	5.15 to 7.45
Book-folds	4.15 to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord y.	1.60 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 ")	1.85 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 ")	1.82½ to 2.02½
7lbs. (32 ")	2.72 to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.80 to 3.40
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.00 to 6.80

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.	1.45 to 3.50
Brocades—Dyed	— to —

Chintzes—Assorted	per yard	to	—
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22	to	0.50
Velveteens—18 in.	0.21	to	0.26
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	per dozen	to	—
WOOLENS—	per yard	to	—
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.62½	to	1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25	to	3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.35	to	8.10
Assorted	6.45	to	8.20
Camlets—Assorted	12.00	to	30.75
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches	11.00	to	17.00
Assorted	—	to	—
Orleans—Plain	—	to	—
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	2.50	to	4.00
METALS—	per picul	to	—
Iron—Nail Rod	4.35	to	—
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.35	to	—
Swedish Bar	6.75	to	—
Small Round Rod	4.75	to	—
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	5.25	to	—
Wire 15/25	8.75	to	—
Old Wire Rope	2.50	to	—
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.50	to	—
Australian	7.40	to	—
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.	40.00	to	—
Vivian's 14 20 oz.	39.50	to	—
Elliot's 14 20 oz.	39.00	to	—
Composition Nails	62.00	to	—
Japan Copper, Slabs	39.00	to	—
Tin	69.00	to	—
Tin-Plates	7.50	to	—
Steel ½ to ¾	5.75	to	—
New Chops 14 20 oz.	—	to	—
SUNDRIES—	per picul	to	—
Quicksilver	166.00	to	—
Window Glass	6.30	to	—
Kerosene Oil	2.05	to	—

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 11th October.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.43
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.46
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.96½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46½
Credits, 60 days' sight	47½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	144
Bank, on demand	144½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	144
Bank, on demand	144½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	5½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	4½
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	½
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	117
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1½
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.28
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	53.5
BAR SILVER per oz.	26½

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
 FOR ANTWERP.—*Hakata Maru* (str.), *Awa Maru* (str.).
 FOR LONDON.—*Palawan* (str.), *Canton* (str.), *Pyrrhus* (str.), *Calchas* (str.), *Awa Maru* (str.), *Nestor* (str.), *Machaon* (str.), *Hakata Maru* (str.).
 FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Ulysses* (str.), *Dardanus* (str.).
 FOR MARSEILLES.—*Laos* (str.), *Hakata Maru* (str.), *Awa Maru* (str.).
 FOR BREMEN.—*Hamburg* (str.), *Königsburg* (str.), *Segovia* (str.).
 FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Königsburg* (str.), *Segovia* (str.), *Suevia* (str.), *Serbia* (str.), *Bamberg* (str.), *Marburg* (str.), *Nuernburg* (str.).
 FOR TRIESTE.—*Trieste* (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Victoria* (str.), *Kinshiu Maru* (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of China* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Hongkong Maru* (str.), *China* (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—*State of Maine* (str.), *Satsuma* (str.), *Claverdale* (str.), *Manuel Llaguno*, *Adana* (str.), *Asama* (str.).
 FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Strathgyle* (str.).
 FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—*Indrapura* (str.).
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Chingtu* (str.), *Yawata Maru* (str.), *Australian* (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Kagoshima Maru* (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—*Bormyla* (str.).

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—Business has been quieter during the week under review, and rates have, in some cases, eased off a little from the highest points touched.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed at advancing rates from \$612½ to \$622½, but close easier at \$620 with probable sellers. The London rate has advanced 15s., and is now quoted at £62. 5s. Nationals and Bank of Chinas are unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions sold at \$342½ and \$345, and close with buyers at \$322½ ex the dividend of \$23 per share paid this day. China Traders are offering at \$60. Yangtszes are wanted at \$120 and North Chinas at Tls. 190. Cantons have been placed at \$168, and further shares are wanted.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have advanced to \$350, at which there are buyers. Chinas sold at \$83 and are now in demand at \$84.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$34½, and more shares can be had. China-Manilas have advanced to \$60, at which sales have been effected. Indo-Chinas have been taken off the market at rates rising to \$148, but are now quieter at \$147. Douglases have been done at \$47 to \$48½, and close quiet at \$47½. China Mutuals are unchanged. Star Ferries can be obtained at \$2½ (old) and \$9½ (new). Shell Transports are to be had at £2. 10s.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars sold at \$150 cash, and more shares can probably be obtained. Luzons have further declined to \$30 sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms are on offer at \$14 and Jelebus at \$5. Raubs have sold at \$14 and \$14½, but are quieter again at \$14.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been taken off the market at \$290 and \$292½, and more shares can be obtained at the lower rate. Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$98 with sellers. New Amoy Docks are unchanged and no business is reported.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at \$192 to \$195, and are now obtainable at the latter rate. West Points are wanted at \$58, but shares are not forthcoming. Hongkong Hotels sold at rates advancing to \$134, but are now quieter at \$133. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$13.20 and are offering at \$13½.

COTTON MILLS.—No changes to report with exception of Hongkong Cottons which are now enquired for at \$12½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold at \$21½ and can probably be placed at \$21½. A. S. Watsons are in the market at \$16. Electrics (old) are wanted at \$12½, but the new shares can be obtained at \$6½. Hongkong Ropes sold at \$172½ and \$175 and are wanted at the higher rate. Ices have buyers at \$183, and Tramways at \$280. United Asbestos sold at

the reduced rate of \$9. China Providents sold and are still obtainable at \$9½.

MEMOS.—Canton Insurance Office, Limited, ordinary general meeting of shareholders on the 17th instant. William Powell, Limited, statutory general meeting on the 19th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ \$620. L'don, £62. 5s.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	15s.
Do. deferred	£1	£5. 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$28, sellers
B. Shares	£8	\$28, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.10.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$150.
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$750, sellers
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 40, buyers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, buyers
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 42½, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 260.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Hongkong	\$100	\$12½, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$8, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$21½.
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$12½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$5	\$6½, sellers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$280, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$133.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$183, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$98, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$175, sales & buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$290, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$84, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$81, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$60, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$350, buyers
North China	£25	Tls. 190, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$322½, buys. ex div.
Yangtsze	\$60	\$120, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$195, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$13½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$31½.
West Point Building	\$50	\$58, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$30, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325.
Jelebu	\$5	\$5, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	4 cents
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom	\$9	\$4½, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$14.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$25.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$55.
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$60.
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£10, buyers
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	£7. 10s., sellers
Do. Bonus	£5	£5., sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47½.
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$34½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$147.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£2. 10s. Od., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$2½, sellers { \$9½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1.
United Abestos	\$4	\$9, sales
Do	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$19½, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10.
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 11th October.—Freights during the past fortnight have ruled quiet. Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul for medium sized carriers; to Philippines, 34 cents per picul for small steamer; to Java, 28 cents nominal. Bangkok to Hongkong, 25 and 30 cents per picul. Java to Hongkong, 25 cents is obtainable for dry sugar. Newchwang to Canton, 30 cents per picul last, and no further tonnage is wanted at present. Japan coal freights are weak. Moji to Hongkong, \$2.10; to Singapore, \$2.55 per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

Lucia—British barque, 640 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$3,500.
Sabine Rickmers—British steamer, 690 tons, Newchwang to Canton, \$5,000 lump sum.
Yiksang—British steamer, 887 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 31 cents per picul.
Yedo Maru—Japanese steamer, 1,038 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 30 cents per picul.
Tailee—German steamer, 939 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 34 cents per picul.
Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 34 cents per picul.
B. & S. steamer, Saigon to one port north coast Java (40,000 piculs), 28 cents per picul.
Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Saigon to Tjilatjap and three ports north coast Java to Hongkong, \$20.00.
Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Saigon Chemulpo, 50 cents per picul.
Hansa—German steamer, 1,201 tons, Saigon to Samarang, 32½ cents per picul.
Radnorshire—British steamer, 1,889 tons, two trips, Hongay to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.
Picciola—German steamer, 875 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, \$3,500 lump sum.
Gloucester City—British steamer, 1,499 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.
Pax—Belgian steamer, 1,092 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Pronto—German steamer, 719 tons, monthly, 3 3/3 months, private terms.
Skarpno—Norwegian steamer, 1,148 tons, monthly, 6 months, at \$7,800 per month.
Prima—Norwegian steamer, 761 tons, monthly, 6 months, at \$7,250 per month (recharter.)
Mara Kolb—German steamer, 1,719 tons, monthly, 9 3 months, at yen 10,000 per month.
Amoy—German steamer, 742 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,100 per month.
Doris—Norwegian steamer, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,250 per month.
Trym—Norwegian steamer, 710 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$3,350 per month.
Else—German steamer, 933 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$7,500 per month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

October—

- 6, Foochow, British str., from Tongku.
- 7, Hanoi, French str., from Hoihow.
- 7, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 7, Itria, British transport, from Calcutta.
- 7, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
- 7, Kate, Austrian str., from Moji.
- 7, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.
- 7, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
- 7, Sandakan, German str., from Sandakan.
- 7, Flandria, German str., from Shanghai.
- 8, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
- 8, Protector, Norwegian str., from Moji.
- 8, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., from Tamsui.
- 8, Segovia, German str., from Hamburg.
- 8, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
- 8, Zweena, British str., from Saigon.
- 8, Shinano Maru, Jap. str., from London.
- 9, Benlmond, British str., from London.
- 9, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
- 9, Carthage, British hos.-sh., from Shanghai.
- 9, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
- 9, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.
- 9, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 9, Pelayo, British str., from Singapore.
- 9, Phra Chom Klao, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
- 9, Muttra, British trspt., from Calcutta.
- 10, Catherine Apar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
- 10, China, American str., from San Francisco.
- 10, Coromandel, British str., from Bombay.
- 10, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
- 10, Foochow, British str., from Canton.
- 10, H. J. Albrecht, Ger. sch., from Manila.
- 10, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 10, Pakshan, British str., from Saigon.
- 10, Prima, Norwegian str., from Cardiff.
- 10, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.

- 10, Nestor, British str., from Liverpool.
- 10, Palawan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 10, Firebrand, British gunboat, from Canton.
- 11, Benledi, British str., from Weihaiwei.
- 11, Flandria, German str., from Canton.
- 11, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.
- 11, Hinsang, British str., from Manila.
- 11, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
- 11, Onsang, British str., from Java.
- 11, Monadnock, U.S. monitor, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

- 6, Gleagyle, British str., for London.
- 7, Algoa, British str., for San Francisco.
- 7, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
- 7, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
- 7, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
- 7, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
- 7, Natal, French str., for Europe.
- 7, Pax, Belgian str., for Saigon.
- 7, Salazie, French str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Benlarig, British str., for Cape St. James.
- 8, Choysang, British str., for Swatow.
- 8, Daybreak, American str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
- 8, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
- 8, Hans Menzell, German str., for Hongay.
- 8, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
- 8, Mansang, British str., for Sandakan.
- 8, Naushan, U.S. transport, for Manila.
- 8, Ness, British str., for Moji.
- 8, Pronto, German str., for Manila.
- 8, Queen Adelaide, British str., for Tacoma.
- 8, Tientsin, British str., for Bombay.
- 8, Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 9, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 9, Bamberg, German str., for Yokohama.
- 9, Chunsang, British str., for Singapore.
- 9, Hailan, French str., for Tourn.
- 9, Hailong, British str., for Tamsui.
- 9, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
- 9, Itria, British trspt., for Takn.
- 9, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 9, Marie Jebson, German str., for Bangkok.
- 9, Obi, British str., for Moji.
- 9, Ras Rowa, British str., for Shanghai.
- 9, Tingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 9, Zafiro, U.S. transport, for Manila.
- 9, Rosario, British sloop, for Weihaiwei.
- 10, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
- 10, Haimun, British str., for Manila.
- 10, Kwanglee, British str., for Shanghai.
- 11, Coromandel, British str., for Shanghai.
- 11, Daphne, German str., for Vladivostock.
- 11, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.
- 11, Prima, Norwegian str., for Port Arthur.
- 11, Shinano Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Mrs. E. Suffert, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Carpenter, Capt. Cobban, Col. A. C. Ket'an, Messrs. Canaut, Carlos Luis Innes, R. M. McDonald, Raverill, Shurge, M. Deolot, L. Valencia, F. L. Bantan, U.S.N., J. F. Anderson, H. Koyanna, F. Morita, S. Horiguchi and H. Lebrun.

Per *Natal*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. Essabhy; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Coggin and infant, Messrs. A. R. Wellscher, R. M. Raymond, E. L. Kraemer, George Russel, Borzo, Rovai Hugo, Nastropolo, Ventura F. Jodera Vincenzo, Cafranco Antonio, James Lewis, W. N. Flassen, E. A. Leon and Roche.

Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Doumergue, Messrs. Teyssot, Bressault and Cousin; from Colombo, Messrs. Perron and Mayor Lock; from Singapore, Rev. W. Arkwright and Mr. Lassen; from Saigon, Mrs. and Miss Maccrarel, Mr. and Mrs. Meyertoff, Messrs. O'Connell, Scherder, J. Martins, Baumann and Siya; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Funel, Messrs. Julien Eymar, Vinchi and Servanin; from Aden, Mr. and Mrs. Derby; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Carcer and three children, Mrs. Robert and Mr. Edmann; from Saigon, Mr. Letora; for Kobe, from Singapore, Mr. Fokie; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Saune, Deranus, Tremble, Fame, Cambon and Laubie; from Colombo, Mr. Routledge; from Singapore, Messrs. Saheed, J. Ibrahim and Nakagawa; from Saigon, Mr. Masset Rene.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Macloed, Messrs. R. Misaki, Wandre, R. Bergera, S. Baretto, S. Robesek, Heyo Marto, Chas. A. Clarke, E. T. Anderson, W. A. Davis and S. Wagawa.

Per *Shinano Maru*, from London, for Hongkong, Mrs. A. W. Pattie and two children, Mrs. A. Finch Dowson, Mrs. F. Chadwick, Mrs. Akers, Mr. and Miss Sharple, Misses M. Renwick, Saunders and M. Gourly, Messrs. T. W. Davidson, F. Spence and W. Brouchen; for Kobe, Professor S. Kure, Messrs. W. Sweet, K. Sakurai and Tokichiro Yoru; for Yokohama, Dr. F. Yamada, Messrs. K. Ikeda, T. Neil, F. E. Cope, M. Shirai, and M. A. Namazie.

Per *Catherine Apar*, from Calcutta, Messrs. S. H. Newell and Mrs. Cheeseman.

Per *Muttra*, from Calcutta, etc., Lt.-Col. Burn, Captains Pratt and Jackson, Lieutenants Anderson, Holland, Bird, Armstrong, MacRae, Stooks, Miller and Birdwood, and Lieut. Fowler, I.M.S.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mrs. M. I. Fowler, Misses Ida D. Lipper, Verne and Ward, Messrs. G. L. Kerr, Antonio Hidalgo, F. K. Okl, S. M. Jack, H. D. Green, Senator Bacon, and J. B. Thomas.

Per *Coromandel*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. Hatherell, Mrs. W. C. Skinner, Major F. H. Scott, Miss Rawcliffe; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Bond; from Bombay, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Sherring and infant, Miss Rixon, Messrs. N. J. Morajee, M. D. Langrana and K. Irani; from Colombo, Mrs. J. E. Hutchinson and Mr. P. W. Dadies; from Singapore, Mrs. Smith, Miss Pastourel, Messrs. Howitz and Busrai; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Miss Eacott, Dr. W. Shackleton, Rev. C. E. F. Davis, Messrs. W. J. Emberg, W. H. Greenaway, W. R. Young, C. Chenery and John Berkin; from Marseilles, Dr. Carr; from Bombay, Mr. W. Newton; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. E. G. Harvey; from Marseilles, Mr. A. Levetus.

Per *China*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. A. J. Jeffery, Mrs. S. A. Skelton, Mrs. Scudder, Dr. Sarah Vrooman, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Ashmore, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Burk, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Siebs and Miss Siebs, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sachs, Miss Hyde, Miss Heidelberg, Rev. Wm. Ashmore, Jr., Sir Wm. N. M. Creary, Major C. R. Bartlett, Messrs. F. J. Engerken, J. J. Horan, W. H. Iman, Ed. Schnutenhaus, Jr., H. A. Seth, A. F. Iman, J. H. Natt, F. J. Jones, W. F. Pack and Oldorp.

DEPARTED.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Mrs. C. M. Johnston, Mrs. Lisa Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Manuel, Miss May Hinton, Miss Rifca Shapira Malca, Messrs. S. A. Knapp, Herman Sieling, Essabhy A. Hoosaim, Abdeally Soolemanjee, H. W. Andrews, M. R. Healy, T. Lancelot Dawson, I. L. Upham, and A. Konfosafires.

Per *Natal*, for Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Bennecke and Mr. Michelot; for Singapore, General von Trotha and Mr. C. Plataniswitz; for Marseilles, Lieut. J. Homsy, Messrs. H. Lebrun, C. Funnis, Grosdemenge, Honart, Salez, Nedelec, Ganachanel and Trequer.

Per *Salazie*, for Shanghai, Mrs. M. da Cunha and child, Mrs. B. Place, Mrs. S. Moosa, Mrs. E. Suffert, Messrs. W. H. Clegsby, F. B. s Jacob Ozorio, F. Reeber, L. Duc, J. Fachney, G. Blum, and Rev. Lelet; for Nagasaki, Messrs. J. F. Anderson and A. Goldenberg; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Danenberg and Miss Judith Danenberg.

Per *Yamaguchi Maru*, for Japan, Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson and two children, Miss Julia Johnson, Miss Bertha Lloyd, Messrs. N. A. Johnson and Bose.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Misses E. D. Thomas and Harrison, Messrs. C. A. Conant, J. H. Moore and E. Cossio.

Per *Coromandel*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Major Scott, Mr. and Miss Sharples, Messrs. Gracewood and W. Broucher; from Bombay, Mr. W. Newton; from Marseilles, Dr. Carr; from London, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Miss Eacott, Dr. W. Shackleton, Rev. C. E. F. Davis, Messrs. W. J. Enberg, W. H. Greenaway, W. R. Young, C. Chenery and J. Berkin; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. A. Levetus; from London, Mr. E. G. Harvey.

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